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IS THIS PROOF OF A CHANGE IN U. S. POLICY TOWARD CHINA?

IF the news reports are true that American financial interests have loaned to the Japanese Oriental Development Corporation a considerable sum of money for use in Manchuria it is a fact of very great significance in the future relations of the United States toward China—financially, economically and politically. Japanese interests affiliated with the South Manchuria Railway Company have been trying for many months to borrow money in the United States for the purpose of carrying out and consolidating the various Japanese interests in Manchuria. The loan has been held up on several occasions due, according to popular belief out here, to objections on the part of the State Department that the operation of the loan might tend to neutralize treaties guaranteeing the territorial, political and administrative independence of China to which America is committed. If the loan to the Oriental Development Corporation has actually been made as the news reports indicate, it means that the State Department is satisfied as to the terms, either that or the State Department has decided it no longer is worth while for the United States to endanger its friendly relations with other Oriental states in China's behalf when China apparently does not appreciate or desire America's altruistic assistance. This is of course mere speculation because no details are available regarding the terms or purposes of the loan if it actually has been made.

THIS matter of American money coming into China through other than American hands has been a subject of frequent consideration in the *Review*. Japan, as well as practically every nation of Europe, has concessions in China for all kinds of enterprises from railway construction and harbor development projects to conservancy schemes and what not. None of these nations has the money now to carry out its China projects for the reason that almost the sole source of available capital in the world has shifted to the United States. Naturally, none of these nations want to give up their concessions in China so they will try to borrow the money in America for use in China. The dangers involved in the future relations of China and America through the unrestricted use of American capital in China through foreign hands is apparent to all, but on the other hand capital always seeks the best market and there is no stopping it. If China is not in a position to offer proper guarantees for the security of American loans in China, perhaps the Japanese or the Belgians, or the French, or the Dutch, or the British

or the Portuguese are in a position to guarantee to American Bankers that loans placed in China *through their hands* will be safe. The facts in the matter are that America has the money to lend and is lending it in about every country on the face of the globe except China. American money is bound to come into China in one way or another—it is largely up to China to say how.

TO refer back to the reported Japanese loan negotiated in New York for use in Manchuria the possible consequences of this action are apparent to the thoughtful. The first result would be to cause America officially, at least, to look with disfavor upon any political move that would tend to disturb the present situation. In brief, should China desire American assistance in the proposed abrogation of the "Twenty-one" Demands the tendency of the American bond holders in the Japanese enterprises in Manchuria would be to say to China, "Go easy—don't do anything that might endanger our investment." These people naturally would exert their influence upon the State Department and other organs of the U. S. government to the end that America's old disinterested and altruistic interest in righting China's wrongs would be a thing of the past. Suppose for example that Japan had borrowed large sums in America and invested the money in Shantung—does any intelligent person imagine for a minute that had this been the case it could have ever been possible to interest America in the Shantung question. This may all sound very practical and materialistic but it is a practical fact. "Where the money is—the heart is also," is an old and true statement and it is largely for China to say how American money shall come into this country—through direct American investments that would tend to constantly increase in the upbuilding of China—or through the hands of others that might have quite disastrous effects upon traditional Chinese-American relations.

WHY DOESN'T JAPAN PAY RENT ON THE LAOTUNG LEASE?

MUCH has been said regarding the legality of Japan's position in Manchuria since the action of China's parliament in repudiating the Twenty-one Demands of 1915 upon which Japan based her right to sit on the Laotung Peninsula after March 26, of this year which was the date of expiration of the lease under the old Russian agreement with China which Japan assumed after the Russo-Japanese War. Since China has now repudiated the 1915 treaties on the ground that they were forced upon her by ultimatum, there is no question but what a large question mark has been placed upon Japan's legal right to stay in this part of Manchuria. However, Japan is there; whether by legal right or force she is there and probably will remain as "long as China remains the corrupt, disunited, chaotic mass of incompetence that she is," to quote the exact words used by a Japanese publicist a few days ago in discussing this subject. Since Japan has now apparently decided to "sit tight" and let China do her worst, the Chinese are trying to do their worst by stirring up another anti-Japanese boycott. Although it will be much harder to stir up a boycott on the Manchuria question than it was on the Shantung question—the Chinese students may be able to put this boycott over. The boycott will be welcomed and secretly encouraged by the Chinese militarists and politicians because it will tend to detract attention from pressing domestic questions.

LOOKING at this question purely from the standpoint of an outsider it does seem that Japan is pursuing a wrong policy in totally ignoring the present Chinese contentions. Japan started out at the Washington Conference to change her China policy from that of the mailed fist to that of the friendly helping hand. This change of policy got Japan more friends not only in China but over the world generally than all of her foreign propaganda has ever been able to bring to her side. Now for some reason Japan goes back to the "old stuff" and practically tells China to "go to hell—we are here—come and put us out." What the Japanese people are interested in is the general trade and friendship of all of China. The Laotung Peninsula with Dairen and Port Arthur and the South Manchuria Railway thrown in after all are not the most important things which Japan requires on the Continent of Asia. Manchuria may produce a few millionaires among the chosen few in Japan that are allowed to participate, but what Japan needs and must have is the trade of all China. Without it her ships will return home empty and her people will starve. The pinch of this new anti-Japanese feeling soon will be felt by the Japanese all the way down the coast of Asia at Tientsin, Tsingtao, Shanghai and the Yangtze Valley, Canton and even down into French China and the Straits Settlements where Chinese have emigrated in such numbers as to control trade. Why doesn't Japan see this before it is too late and approach China frankly for a new, fair and above-board deal on Manchuria? The Manchuria lease is profitable; why shouldn't China be paid for it. People usually pay rental for other people's land which they farm. Mr. Obata, the versatile Japanese minister in Peking, once stated to an American newspaperman that it was possible to get anything in Peking by the judicious use of money with Chinese officials. Peking is very hard up now. Why does not Japan try the offer of an annual rental for the Laotung Lease and observe the reaction in Peking? This would do a lot toward the solution of at least one phase of China's serious finance problem.

New Chung Foo Building Formally Opened

Hundreds of guests, foreign and Chinese, gathered at the new edifice of the Chung Foo Union Bank on Jinkee Road on Monday, April 9, to make inspection and congratulate the bank's officers on the splendid structure added to Shanghai's notable buildings.

Y. R. Sun, F. D. Zar, and Cheshing Loh, manager, sub-manager and chief accountant, respectively, of the bank, received the visitors in their magnificent, modern office at the right of the main entrance, while refreshment was served in the adjoining waiting-room, provided for the convenience of the bank's patrons. Thereafter, the guests were free to inspect the bank and the entire building.

The Chung Foo Building has been under construction for about a year. Its approximate cost is over Tls. 550,000. It is six-stories high, of reinforced concrete with brick curtain walls. The basement, ground and mezzanine floors are occupied by the bank, while the remainder has been let out for offices.

In the basement is a large strong-room for storing of bullion and other valuables. On the ground floor, the entrance and lobby are tiled with vert antique marble which is handsomely set off by jasper marble columns. Over the center of the main office is a large leaded-glass dome, which lends much dignity and beauty. Accommodation is provided on the mezzanine floor for customers by resting-rooms with a full view of the general office.

Among the visitors at the opening were General Ho Fung-ling, Defence Commissioner, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, former Premier of China, Judge Charles S. Lobingier, of the United States Court for China, Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, T. Funatsu, Japanese Consul-General, and others. Edwin S. Cunningham, United States Consul, was represented.

Japan Intrenches in Manchuria

BY CHARLES DAILEY

(Far East Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune.)

ONE has only to take note of the industrial and other development of Manchuria, of the millions of yen being poured into the Liaotung leased territory, to find Japan's answer to the Chinese demand for the annulment of the 1915 treaty. Despite the boycott which is gaining headway in all parts of China, from Canton to Harbin, the Japanese are digging in deeper. A most significant action is the withdrawal the other day of the Ishii-Lansing agreement of 1915, in which it was stated that,

"The governments of the United States and Japan recognize that territorial propinquity creates special relations between countries, and consequently, the government of the United States recognizes that Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous."

The Chinese hailed with delight the withdrawal of this declaration, as it meant to them that China might count upon the disinterested friendship of the United States should the controversy with Japan over the abatement or readjustment of the Liaotung leases reach an acute stage. But this agreement never would have been abrogated unless Japan were willing, since it is patent that the United States would not take advantage of the present situation *vis à vis* China to force Japan to a withdrawal of the exchange of letters. In searching for a motive that may have influenced Japan at this time in casting aside what heretofore has been regarded as an advantage, one finds the situation likened to a battleship clearing for action. All deck material is thrown overboard and launches are cut from their davits. The Ishii-Lansing agreement was a sort of Admiral's pinnace, yet it had to go. Japan has cleared for action in the diplomatic struggle with China to hold to what she has in Manchuria and waives all other privileges.

Into Manchuria therefore Japan is going to throw all her strength, all her money and what money she can borrow from the only lending country in the world—the United States. She will hold the leased territory and develop it. China may wage her boycott, may send new notes, but Japan will aid the Japanese who have settled in Manchuria to develop the industries they have started. To get the money necessary for this work it was necessary to appease the United States. The revocation of the Ishii-Lansing agreement afforded the opportunity. It therefore may be well to look into industrial and other development in Manchuria and to recount some of the signs of the times.

The fact is, the agreement has been a dead letter in the United States almost from the date of its publication. Its withdrawal at this time is more or less a co-incidence, although Japan's willingness to give her assent possibly is due to the fact above stated that, determined to hold fast to what she has in Manchuria, she waives anything that might tend to cloud or embarrass her stand in that direction.

But there is the other possibility. Japan for some time has been seeking a loan in the United States, chiefly through the National City Bank, by or in behalf of the South Manchuria Railway, to be used for industrial development in Manchuria. The National City Bank is said to have insisted upon the guarantee of the Imperial Japanese government. It is quite possible that a way out has been found through these financial negotiations for the United States to obtain a formal withdrawal of the unfortunate recognition of "special rights" outside the leased territory.

There are even rumors that a loan has been arranged, but this is not confirmed. W. Yasukawa, a director of the South Manchuria railway, in an interview in Dairen at the end of March, partly confirmed the story of a 40,000,000 yen loan in the United States under Japanese government guarantee, although the guarantee does not appear to be absolute. According to Mr. Yasukawa, it is proposed to issue 30-year 6 percent debentures at 92 through the National City Bank with the Industrial Bank of Japan as the intermediary. Mr. Yasukawa was not able to say how much of this loan was to be allocated to Manchuria.

In connection with the Industrial Bank of Japan it may be remarked that within the last week there was a revival of the project for the construction of the Kirin-Tungghua railway. Tungghua is in the Yalu river basin, 215 miles above Antung and the heart of a great timber region, to which more than 20,000 coolies come each year. Owing to the long and severe winter and the amount of ice in the shallow Yalu river, the season is short one. Aside from the timber there is a traffic in tobacco and drugs, but

otherwise the country is mountainous, with few roads, and is sparsely populated. The distance from Kirin to Tungghua is roughly 150 miles and a railway would be somewhat expensive of construction.

Such a project at once runs counter to Japanese plans, for it is the Japanese hope to extend the Seishin-Kainei line in northern Korea across the Chientao region to Kirin, a distance of about 200 miles, by an easier but yet expensive route. Such a line would give a direct route from Japan via Seishin, a somewhat promising port, to the Sungari river at Kirin, and also the rail connection from Kirin to Changchun, bringing Harbin in close and effective competition with the Chinese Eastern-Ussuri route via Vladivostok.

That opposition might be expected is indicated by an interview granted a Japanese newspaper reporter, in Dairen last week by Baron K. Okura, a director of the South Manchuria railway, who remarked that any capitalist desiring to build along the Tungghua-Kirin route would have first to negotiate with the Japanese syndicate represented by the Industrial Bank of Japan on the question of the 10,000,000 yen advanced by the syndicate to the Peking government as one of the Nishihara loans.

Another evidence of the eagerness of the Japanese in Manchuria to obtain further funds for development there is shown in the recent series of resolutions adopted by the Dairen Chamber of Commerce, which have been forwarded to the appropriate bodies in Japan. The Chamber proposes the creation of a financial medium accepting real estate as security with a capital of 30,000,000 yen, provided partly by the central government. It suggests that the new concern have the privilege of the issuance of gold and silver bonds and also debentures. It suggests that the Imperial Japanese government guarantee 7 percent, dividends for a period of ten years and that the government receive nothing of the earnings until the general shareholders have received 7 percent. One of the purposes of the proposed institution is to reduce interest rates below the 10 percent charged by the banks of issue and the Oriental Development Company.

The Chamber of Commerce urges the discontinuance of payment of the dividend of the South Manchuria railway to the government-held shares and the utilization of this money for a "financial encouragement" fund.

Definite progress is being made in the reorganization of the Liaotung, Dairen, Mukden and Manchuria Commercial banks, which are to be combined under the initiative of the Bank of Chosen. Two were found to be in a much impaired shape and part of the capital has been advanced for them. For the others, each share 50% paid will be exchanged for four shares in the new bank. All surplus will be converted into shares of the Chosen Bank. The new bank is to have a capital of 30,000,000 yen. President Minoke of the Bank of Chosen, is to have sole authority to choose the presidents and managers, and thus the banks will be completely dominated by the Bank of Chosen. If the loan capital is fixed at 15,000,000 yen the interest rate will be 8%, but if 20,000,000 yen the interest will be 7%. The loan to the capital account is to be repayable in equal instalments over a period of ten years. The head offices of the new bank will be in Dairen and there will be 15 branches in the leased territory. It is anticipated that the bank will be able to earn a 10 percent annual dividend.

Chang Tso-lin now has five infantry brigades in the Chinese Eastern railway zone as a guard, under General Chu Chin-Lin. One each from the provincial troops of Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang and two from the flying-corps or mobile army of General Chang. In addition General Chu commands the provincial troops in the special district of Harbin.

There is less friction with the Reds on the Manchurian frontiers and also an improvement in other ways. Chita confirms the Japanese fishing rights in the Siberian Littoral, but the rents for the fishing districts have been increased. The Reds are still trying to drive out the yen for the gold rouble and to restore the old premium of 130 roubles to a yen. Owing to the action of the Soviet government in seeking to force the gold rouble back as the medium of trade and commerce, the effect is being felt in Harbin and other cities in Northern Manchuria. The gold yen in Harbin is now computed at 106 to 100 gold roubles in reckoning the payment on eastbound shipments over the Ussuri railway. This rate will be in effect until May 31.

The Sixth army division, which is replacing the garrison in the leased territory of Manchuria, began arriving at Dairen and Port Arthur March 25, and the movement will be completed April 17. The withdrawing division began its departure March 31, and the last units are to leave April 18. There is evidently no reduction of the actual armed strength in the Liaotung territory and the withdrawals are in apparent compliance with the demand of the Japanese people for the reduction of the Army and to bring about a lowering of the military impost upon the people. But while the Army is

being reduced, chiefly through the shortening of the period of conscription, the Chinese assert that no actual reduction of military forces is being made in Manchuria.

In fact, some investigators believe that an actual increase is taking place incidental to the transfers now in progress, although the expenses are borne by the South Manchuria railway and the Kwangtung government and not directly by the Army. Laying aside the Chinese estimates, information obtained in authentic Japanese sources, although vague in certain respects, tends to indicate conclusively that there will be no actual reduction of trained forces in Manchuria. One military man thus explained it:

"Suppose, in the interest of economy, the United States decided to reduce the Army by the abolition of the 25th Infantry, now doing duty as a patrol on the Mexican border, but immediately enlisted these men in a Border patrol, paid for out of a direct appropriation. It would be but a bit of camouflage, and the people of the United States would know that there was no actual reduction of the forces on the Mexican border. That seems to be the case in South Manchuria."

Official Japanese orders issued from the headquarters of the Kwangtung Army, at Port Arthur, announce the withdrawal of Japanese troops at stated periods during April from the zone of the South Manchuria railway south of Souchiatun station. Souchiatun is 162 miles northwest of Liao-yang and the junction with the main line of the South Manchuria railway. It is 237 miles north of Dairen and four miles south of the Mukden-main station.

The order reads that one "troop" which may mean either a company or a detachment thereof, shall be detached for duty at Souchiatun and Yentai, and one "troop" each at Liaoyang, Chienshan, Tashihchiao, Hsiunyo-cheng, Telissu and Wafangtien. Provision is also made for the sending "on occasion" of patrols and scouts to other stations having no standing guard, while if necessary "troops" may be sent to other stations. One body is especially to be stationed at Pitruwo.

In all only two battalions are to be withdrawn from the railway, and these are to be replaced by six battalions of railway police, chosen from the infantry regiments. The Japanese garrison division hereafter will have headquarters at Liaoyang, with an infantry regiment and under a Lieutenant-General. Three other infantry regiments will be stationed respectively at Tiehliung, Liushutun (opposite Dairen) and Port Arthur. A cavalry regiment will be stationed at Kungchuling, an artillery regiment at Haicheng and a sappers' battalion at Liaoyang. The Fifteenth division, stationed at Toyhashi, will be relieved by the Sixth division, now at Komamito, for a two-year's tour of duty.

As already reported, much of the Boxer indemnity payments from China to Japan are to be used for cultural schools in the occupied or dominated portions of China, and including also a proposed large school at Hankow. The Japanese schools in Tsingtao and elsewhere in Shantung are to receive a portion of this money. However, an effort to force the study of Japanese upon the Chinese of the Kwangtung leased territory has met with determined opposition from the Chinese, particularly since the agitation for the withdrawal of the remainder of the "21 Demands". This has forced the Kwangtung government suddenly to alter its regulations for the Chinese Commercial School in Dairen and the Chinese Agricultural School in Chuchou, which were opened April 1, and also for all the other schools in the leased territory, whereby the teaching of the Japanese language, which has been in effect since 1915, has been struck out from all primary courses as no longer compulsory. In its stead, although Japanese will be continued as a favored optional course, there has been introduced the study of a specially compiled history showing the time-honored relations between Japan and China, while special stress will be laid upon the respect for old customs and harmonious relations with neighbors.

Co-incident with the Chinese demand for the restitution of Port Arthur and Dairen, the Koreans in the Chientao region of Manchuria have become assertive and are preparing to throw off the yoke of Japan, which extends to that region. There are more than 300,000 Koreans in Chientao, most of whom fled there because of Japanese oppression in Korea. The Japanese justify their strong policing of Chientao on the ground that it is used by the Korean revolutionaries as the base for raids into Korea and have not hesitated to use harsh methods, as occurred during the slaughter of 1921, since which time the Korean patriots have been more or less quiescent.

But with the coming of this Spring, the tranquility in the Maritime province of Siberia by the coming of the Reds and the flight of the Whites, and the determined stand taken by the Chinese with reference to the Japanese occupation of Manchuria the Koreans have become bolder. They are preparing to ask that the Chinese reassert control over the

Chientao region. But they are doing more than that, in the mind of the Japanese, and that is why the latter are inclined to term the newly-formed association "as a secret society and will not hesitate to prosecute its leaders at the first opportunity."

The Koreans in Chientao, comprising eighteen settlement councils, met recently in Lungching and formed the Korean Association, under the direction of an executive committee of five. Permanent headquarters have been established at Lungching, with Kin Yoyen, principal of the Neito school, as chairman. The remainder of the executive committee also are teachers. According to information gathered by the Japanese military intelligence in Manchuria Kin is plotting trouble for Japan and is therefore to be watched closely.

But there is another cause for Japanese about the Chientao region, for the Kin-sachin, well known as a Korean anti-Japanese Society, has been holding conferences lately at Niaguta with leaders of the "Great Korea Independent Army" and the "Great Korea Revolutionary Society". According to Japanese information, usually the most reliable emanating from the controlled section, these conferences have for their object the shifting of the headquarters of the "Provisional Government of Korea" from the French Concession in Shanghai to Manchuria, its scope of influence covering not only the Chientao region of Manchuria but the Siberian Littoral as well, in which are many Koreans. Proof of this, when established, might justify Japanese re-occupied sections in the event of failure to come to a satisfactory agreement with Soviet Russia.

In addition to headquarters in the Chientao region the Japanese spies report that headquarters has been established at Nikolsk, in the Maritime Province, where Kin Kozui has reappeared as a leader. He formerly was an officer attached to a Japanese regiment in Korea. The Japanese always have expressed a fear that the Koreans might be converted to Bolshevism and this was one of the strongest reasons assigned for the long occupation of the Maritime Province and was an unsuccessful argument of the War Party in seeking to remain there. The information now being gathered as to the Korean activities possibly may be utilized as an argument that a strong military control may be required in the entire area in order to prevent the Koreans from being brought under the influence of the Bolsheviks.

The Chinese are paying close attention to all Japanese movements in Manchuria, since they fear, in view of the determined stand of Japan with reference to the Liaotung leases, that there actually may be increased military occupation of Manchuria, instead of a reduction of armed forces as announced from Tokyo. Strict count is therefore being kept of military reliefs and replacements.

Both the Chinese Eastern and South Manchuria railways have observed with some satisfaction to themselves that the Russian railways have advanced passenger fares ten percent and freight rates 25 percent. The rates have been virtually at the pre-war level, when the gold value of the Soviet paper rouble is reckoned. The Siberian railways always have had a higher rate than the lines in Russia proper.

Plans of the South Manchuria railway company for the fiscal year 1923, which dates from April 1, contemplate the increase of the output of the Fushun collieries to 3,850,000 tons. The output for 1922 was 2,700,000 tons. The chief process of mining will be by open cut. There has been a marked increase in the demand for the coal, particularly for bunker coal. In addition the Fushun Coal Sales Company, with 3,000,000 yen capital, recently has been formed to market the coal in Japan. The firms of Mitsui, Mitsubishi and the Nansho Yoko are the interests providing the capital. In order to better care for the fast increasing coal traffic the SMR Co. is arranging to use the existing coal jetties at Port Arthur for coal exports from Fushun in addition to the Dairen piers, where the congestion is great. Arrangements also have been made with the Chosen railway for the use of additional cars for the Dairen line.

Repairs and improvements of the Hematite reducing furnace of the Anshan Iron and Steel Works have been completed and the capacity of the Swedish mill has been increased from 1 unit to 2. Machinery has been brought from the United States for further Hematite experiments, but these latter are still far from satisfactory. As a consequence plans for the greater extension of the plant have been held in abeyance. Expenses of 700,000 Yen annually for operation have been reduced to 530,000 Yen but the company is convinced that further economies are necessary if the output is to be marketed at 50 Yen a ton for pig-iron.

The 141-mile extension of the Supingkai-Chengchiatun line of the Chinese government railways from Chengchiatun to Taonan was reassumed April 1, and it is expected to have the line in operation in August. There are 5,000 coolies engaged on the earthwork. These were recruited in Tientsin. A track laying machine from Japan will be used. The

7,600,000 Yen loan through the Yokohama Specie Bank covers this work. Taonan is the point of distribution for goods destined for Eastern Inner Mongolia. It is 170 miles by cartroad northwest of Chengchiatun, which is in turn 55 miles northwest of Supinghai, the junction point on the South Manchuria railway 72 miles south of Changchun and 364 miles north of Dairen. The section as far as Chengchiatun was built in 1917, but the completion of what is known as the Ssi-Tao railway has been deferred until now. It will make material changes in the trade with Mongolia, bringing much of it completely under the influence of the South of Dairen. Taonan is 165 miles south of Tsitsihar, on the Chinese Eastern railway.

The raw cotton of the Liaotung territory is beginning to find a market in Osaka and neighboring manufacturing towns in Japan. This is the first time of export of this staple. The district produces about 1,000,000 kin (approximately 1,000,000 pounds) annually. The exports at this time have been possible through the higher prices of American, Egyptian, Indian and Yangtze as well as Korean cotton and not through any improvement in the quality. The price realized is about 65 yen a bale of 125 pounds and the cost delivered in Osaka is about 11 yen the 100 kin cheaper than the Korean cotton, which was quoted at 92 yen the 100 kin, while American cotton was 101.97 yen the 100 kin.

The South Manchuria Railway and the Chinese Eastern railway are again in controversy over the subject of rates that affect traffic to the port of Vladivostok, as against Dairen. The South Manchuria railway feels that the special rebate granted at the Changchun conference last year in an effort to attract a greater portion of the traffic to Dairen (and on which a very large advance payment was made) entitles the South Manchuria to special consideration. The South Manchuria is now receiving 52 percent of the produce traffic originating or passing through Harbin, as against 48 percent via the route to Vladivostok, but is far from satisfied.

The South Manchuria recently protested the rebate of 3.5 sen a pood on Vladivostok-bound bean cake, with the result that the Chinese Eastern conditionally agreed to reduce this rebate to 1.3 sen a pood, at the same time making a reduction of 1.3 sen a pood in the rate from Harbin to Changchun. This latter action was tantamount to a removal of the entire discount. Since the South Manchuria averages 207 carloads daily from Harbin as against 190 carloads daily via the Vladivostok route, and as the Ussuri railway is striving hard to increase traffic to Vladivostok, a protest was inspired among the commercial bodies at Harbin, with the result that the curtailment of the 3.5 sen rebate had not been promulgated as late as March 30.

Another sore point with the South Manchuria railway is the lowered handling charge at the Eggershead wharf since the Soviet authorities have come into possession of Vladivostok. The reduction is 1.5 sen a pood, which amounts to 15 yen a carload and therefore is sufficient to attract produce shipments to Vladivostok.

The South Manchuria railway protests that any agreement with the Ussuri railway without consulting the South Manchuria railway is a violation of the spirit of the agreement reached at the Changchun traffic conference.

The output of soy beans in Manchuria is estimated to have been 18,000,000 koku, or about 90,000,000 bushels produced from six billion tsubo (or about 4,900,000 acres) of land. The increased output was 3,600,000 koku, or 18,000,000 bushels. The movement of the bean product to market is now about ended and the mills have ceased their operations. A larger portion of the bean cake than the South Manchuria railway relished found its way to Vladivostok owing to the rebate by the Chinese Eastern railway in co-operation with the Ussuri railway. In an effort to further increase the value of the Manchurian bean product the South Manchuria railway is distributing from the Agricultural Experiment station at Kungchuling a superior bean seed having from 10 to 20 percent more oil. The value of the bean crop is 10 yen a koku, of 2 yen a bushel.

Renewed efforts are being made to divert a larger portion of the soy bean and its products to Vladivostok, despite the energetic campaign of the South Manchuria railway to control this trade for Dairen, in common with other produce of Northern Manchuria. Harbin newspapers report that bean exporters are investigating the possibility of renewed shipments down the Sungari river, thence along the Amur to Habarovsk, where the beans would be loaded on the cars of the Ussuri railway, thus eliminating the charges of the Chinese Eastern railway, which lately have been subject to the rebate referred to. From a point about half way down the Sungari from Harbin the rate over the route under investigation is 26.93 kopeks a pood (roughly 1/3 U. S. cent a pound) as against 34.05 kopeks a pood to Vladivostok over the Chinese Eastern.

It is estimated that the saving of 7.12 kopeks a pood will make the business far more profitable to the grower and will facilitate exports. In 1914, when operations were interrupted by the outbreak of the World War, one exporting firm in Harbin sent in the one season more than 2,000,000 poods, or 74,000,000 pounds of soy beans to Nikolaiavsk, for shipment by sea. Although the water is shallow at the mouth of the Amur ships used to come there from Denmark for this crop.

There is another alternative, if the Vladivostok route is preferred, and that is the shipment of the barges by water up the Ussuri from Habarovsk to Iman, and thence by rail 258 miles to Vladivostok. There is, however, a lack of terminal and warehouse facilities at Iman.

On the whole it may be said that serious attention is being paid to the question of the reopening of Vladivostok as a port as against Dairen and the Chinese in Northern Manchuria are being interested, the more so since the economic boycott of Japan resulting from the agitation for abrogation of the Liaotung leases.

The Ashiho Sugar Refining Company, the largest in Northern Manchuria, is preparing to increase its capacity from 60,000 poods, or roughly 2,220,000 pounds, to 200,000 poods, or roughly 7,225,000 pounds, owing to the revival of the beet sugar market. Agricultural and other machinery is being imported from the United States by the company in the carrying out of this plan. Ashiho is 60 miles southeast of Harbin.

Two iron mines were reported recently to have been discovered on the line of the Chinese Eastern railway, the first at Erhtsenghotsu, east of Ashiho, and the other near Mulin station. The former is said to have a 90 percent ore, but no official analysis has been made. It is reported in Harbin that both regions will be prospected.

Owing to the difficulties of financing, the Chinese Eastern railway has ordered a ten percent retrenchment in all fiscal estimates, but not affecting wages. The company paid out in 1922, 960,000 yen in interest but no reduction of debt was made. Certain loans are maturing this year and financing will be necessary in some form. An advance to the company last year by the South Manchuria railway in consideration of the rebate on shipments bound for that line, was quickly dissipated.

No Danger in Mixed Races

From the Literary Digest

Crossing human races does not produce inferior physical types, according to Prof. W. E. Castle of Harvard University. After a series of experiments on animals under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, he proclaims his conclusion that good races are not made bad by mixing nor can bad races be made good by combination alone. Says Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington, D. C.):

"Mendel's fundamental law of inheritance shows that the individual is a complex of many characters independently inherited. An individual may inherit the color of his hair from one parent and the shape of his nose from the other parent, while in other features he is a blend between the two parents. Among animals, he says, it has been found that when races are crossed which differ in many characteristics, all possible combinations of these characteristics will occur in the second generation of cross-bred offspring. Applying this knowledge to the human race, some eminent scientists have thought it possible that when unlike races are crossed great variability will be found among the second and later generations, and that among the new combinations, such characteristics as long limbs combined with short bodies, big hearts in little chests, and intestines too long or too short to fit in the spaces provided for them, would be found. "My experiments do not bear out such an assumption," says Professor Castle. "Crosses made between the largest and smallest known races of rabbits, one weighing three times as much as the other, produced cross-breds which were remarkably vigorous and prolific, intermediate in size between the two parent races, and later generations showed no return to original size of the pure parent races. The inheritance of size depends on factors which are general; affecting all parts of the body. A rabbit of large weight also had long skull, long ears and long leg bones to match the great weight, and a rabbit with short ears was invariably of small general size. We may dismiss as groundless the fear that a mixed human race will necessarily contain physical features of unbalanced proportions. As a matter of fact, some of the best human stocks have arisen as race mixtures. The tall Scotch, and the short stocky Welsh are relatively unmixed ingredients of the intermediate but not less successful English type."

The Future of Manchuria

"Though Japan takes South Manchuria, and whether she leaves it open to Chinese immigration or whether she closes it, her occupation will not settle the question of population pressure, nor will it settle finally the question of political domination still less will it insure the peace of the Far East."—Stanley K. Hornbeck, *Contemporary Politics in the Far East*.

THE interesting data, describing the proceedings of the Manchurian question at the Washington Conference, published in the *Review* by Charles James Fox, Ph.D., disclose two prominent statements of Japan's position, as submitted by Mr. Hanihara on behalf of the Japanese Delegation, which statements form the real crux of the whole question for they serve as the basis for Japan's past present and doubtless future policy with respect to Manchuria. They are as follows:—"The leased territories held by Japan at present are Kiaochow and Kwantung Provinces, namely Port Arthur and Dairen. It is characteristic of Japan's leased territories that she obtained them, not directly from China, but as successors to other powers at considerable sacrifice in men and treasure." This statement, representing the laurels of militaristic Japan in 1905, is jealously guarded by Tokio as the diplomatic string for continued occupation on the continent of Asia. The other statement reads:—"As to that territory—Port Arthur and Dairen—the Japanese delegates desire to make it clear that Japan has no intention at present to relinquish the important rights she has lawfully acquired and at no sacrifice. The territory in question forms a part of Manchuria,—a region, where, by reason of its close propinquity to Japan's territory more than anything else, she has vital interests in that which relates to her economic life and natural safety. This fact was recognized and assurance was given by the American, British and French Governments at the time of the formation of the international consortium that the vital interests of Japan in the region in question shall be safeguarded." This statement reveals that Japan bases her national safety and economic life on her retention of Manchuria. The Japanese delegation at the Washington Conference, as further subterfuge to strengthen Japan's plea for remaining in Manchuria, came forward with the assertion that Manchuria—that important part of Chinese territory—the three eastern provinces termed by the Chinese as Manchuria—has been the historic road of invasion into China throughout the past centuries and the security of economic life of the Chinese people depends in a very vital measure upon the conservation and development with the surplus capital of the world of the natural and agricultural resources in Manchuria, a region where to-day an abundance of raw material and food are already accessible to all nations, on fair terms and through the normal operation of the economic laws of supply and demand. Moreover, Manchuria is an important outlet for the surplus population from the congested provinces in other parts of China." Here Japan screens herself behind that high sounding phrase "the surplus capital of the world" as the bait for her remaining in Manchuria and of course, very wisely points out that Manchuria is an important outlet for the surplus population from congested provinces and other parts in China. In other words, Chinese immigration so essential to Japan, who is herself incapable of colonizing Manchuria, is to be fostered and stimulated by the "surplus capital of the world" and thus accomplish Japan's dream of ousting the Russian entirely from Manchuria. Japan would thus skim the cream from off the surplus capital of the world.

Then again, Mr. K. K. Kawkami, special correspondent of the *Fiji-Shimpo* wrote in the *Washington Post*:—"To-day, conditions in Manchuria, bordering upon turbulent lawless Siberia are far from reassuring. Japan feels impelled to remain where she is until she is absolutely sure that she will never be compelled to fight in Manchuria for the sake of China's integrity." In this statement Japan, as her reason for remaining in Manchuria, points to turbulent and lawless Siberia and the guarantees required by Japan that she will never be compelled to fight in Manchuria for the sake of China's integrity. It is perfectly clear from all the foregoing statements that Japan considers Manchuria as hers (1) by right of conquest and (2) as the key to her economic life and national safety. Those references made by her to China's integrity and the security of the economic life of the Chinese people etc. etc. are simply worn out phrases which have been employed since 1857 in turn by Britain, France and other countries in the days when they were forced to hoodwink the world in the matter of their particular policy in China. Japan's claim that Manchuria represents and forms her economic life and natural safety was endorsed very wisely by England on the one hand and very shortsightedly by America on the other at the time of the signing of the Treaty of Portsmouth and then again, as Japan rightly claims, by the American, British and French governments at the time of

formation of the international consortium. Since then however, many changes have taken place. The world is sick of war, capital is no longer displaying that adhesiveness in the world that formed the dream of the American millionaires, English bankers, French economists and Japanese speculators some four years ago as a bulwark against "Bolshevik Russia." Moreover, Russia was never consulted or even taken into consideration when these consortium negotiations and schemes for the "conservation and development of the natural, and agricultural resources in Manchuria" were in progress. The world is not very prone to-day to acknowledge any claims or rights of conquest that will have for their ultimate object the reoccurrence of war as the military debacle in Europe to-day has proved. Moscow has already declared her willingness to abandon the aggressive martial policy of her predecessors and when other countries can be assured of the sincerity of this declaration, which, for purely diplomatic reasons, they prefer to doubt, the Far East will than settle down to the progress and process of economic regeneration and this will help strip Japan of her militaristic claims on Manchuria leaving her with the economic one only. Russia's strengthening has weakened the other powers of the world in the matter of their capitalistic policy and political integrity.

The Washington Conference revealed to what a degree Japan had succeeded in eclipsing her own European masters in audacity, duplicity and clumsy diplomacy, but it must never be forgotten that no yellow cheek can ever blush. Such pleas as immigration, colonization, economic life, etc. etc. preferred by Japan in all her overt policy affecting Manchuria, tacitly endorsed by her European allies, admirably served her in the furtherance and acquisition of her own immediate aims only until they constituted a real danger to other civilized countries, not even excluding her own present and former supporters and admirers. This fact became painfully conspicuous at the Washington Conference during the investigation of the Far Eastern question so, after all there appears to be a limit to modern territorial piracy, evidently based upon the old proverb of "Honesty among thieves" and Mr. Balfour's statement of the effect that the day of spheres of influence has come to an end must have proved the most unkind out of all to pushful, plucky Japan, who, unabashed, never anticipated being asked to recognize as piracy on her part what formerly used to be perfectly lawful in others, even when such acts were actuated by grace of God that serves Europe alone.

The Manchurian problem represents to-day the unfinished work undertaken by Japan's European allies conjointly with her in pursuance of their own policy, the only difference being that the chief role instead of being played by her allies, is now played by Japan herself and this constitutes the real danger to the world in using her further services in the political game of pulling chestnuts out of the fire. The reserved attitude displayed towards Japan at the Washington Conference on part of her "superiors," who lifted the curtain on the "China tragedy" and the "Siberian drama" gave Japan to fully understand where she and her superiors get off at. The password was: "thus far mayest thou go but no farther."

Be this as it may, the fact remains that enormous sums of money representing State capital have been poured into Manchuria during the past quarter of a century by Japan and constitute to-day her vested interest in that country. The question whether the great powers will continue to endorse Japan's Manchurian policy or if she pursues it independently is not of such great importance as are those natural factors and forces which have created in the Far East and are destined to solve the Manchurian problem in spite of everything else.

An examination of the map of contemporary China and Japan discloses the influence of this latter country on the territory of the former as far north as 48° latitude and as far west as 117° longitude to Dolon-nor and then south right to the door of Peking. This forms Japan's northern sphere of influence in China, based upon her vested interests which increase when the zone of the railroad territory in South Manchuria is approached. The long stretch of 436 miles of railroad, which serves as Japan's only link in the matter of her grip over her sphere of influence, terminates at the point where the real potent economic interests in Manchuria commence, namely Harbin and this fact is realized by Japan in her eagerness to connect up her Chang-chun sector of the South Manchurian railroad with the Chinese Eastern railroad in order to tap this litter. It will also form the basis for all future freight wars between the Chinese Eastern and Ussuri railroads and the South Manchurian line. During the past quarter of a century Manchuria has grown and developed more rapidly than has any other territory in Asia due to its having become the cock pit for intensified and artificial colonization on the part of certain contending powers, who, under the pretext of maintaining "China's integrity" and other similar subterfuges as "promotion of friendly relations with

China," "the furtherance and security of China's economic life," etc. etc., eagerly pursued the policy of securing the territory for the specific object of their own national safety. The collection of treaties, agreements, conventions, declarations, notes, etc. etc. which, since 1894, have passed between hapless China and the two greatest delinquents and belligerents—Japan and Russia—in the matter of Manchuria, conclusively demonstrates how vital and essential this territory is and always will be to these two rival powers. Japan fought both China in 1894 and Russia in 1905 over the question of her important rights and vital interests on the continent of Asia and was openly abetted by certain European powers to "hold the fort" at all costs against Russia and was even permitted by these very powers to shamefacedly bully China all for the sake of maintaining the "balance of power."

The construction of the Trans-Siberian, Amur and Chinese Eastern railroads laid the foundation for elementary colonization of the barren tracks of territory in Manchuria by Russia and excellent progress was being made in this direction until the outbreak of the Great War. Unfortunately for Russia, however, the construction of the Chinese Eastern railroad produced quite the contrary effect to that mapped out according to the schemes of the former Russian rulers, namely it populated a territory with Chinese which Russia anxiously wanted exclusively for herself. This Chinese population and immigration are on the increase to this very day, but are not the result of special colonization however. It is due rather to natural circumstances arising out of the fusion of the Manchu population with the Shangtungese, or, in other words, a mixed population of northern nomads with southern agriculturists. The Manchu nomad race which formerly inhabited north Manchuria overthrew the Ming dynasty and deserted its lands, preferring to settle down in the province of Shangtung, which has always been a rather densely populated province. This fusion produced a distinct type of race in whom the agricultural instincts predominated, but likewise preserved its nomadic qualities. Hardships resulting from the influx of these new settlers and subsequent overpopulation forced them to alter their customs and mode of living and adopt farming. They gradually trekked north to Mukden where the richness of the soil rendered life less burdensome and more prosperous. In addition, fugitives and others found shelter in the north and life there became less odious than at home and so the great process of trekking back to North Manchuria commenced long before railroads were ever thought of. The process however was exceedingly slow for the territory through which the Chinese Eastern railroad crosses, to say nothing of that to the north of it, were exceedingly sparsely populated when Russia cut the sod that laid down the lines over Manchuria.

The extension of the various railroads south to Port Arthur by Russia immediately acted like an escape valve and drew off the surplus population from the Shangtung and Chihli provinces. Russia strenuously pursued her scheme of colonization which however was artificial and even compulsory, whereas that of the Chinese was spontaneous. After the Russo-Japanese war in 1906 Japan entered the arena as a colonizer and since then the struggle has increased resulting in the preponderance of the Chinese in spite of all attempts to stem this. Fertility of the soil, the ever-growing increase in the colonizing population, modern facilities for transportation both by rail and steamer, growth of the towns and the establishment of banks and credit, etc. etc. all helped spread the colonization of north Manchuria by the Chinese farmers and the result to-day is that Manchuria has become the center of attraction to the capitalists of the world and the dumping ground for China's surplus population from Shanghai, Chihli, Shangtung, Shanse and other districts. Both Russia and Japan vied strenuously one with another in the matter of securing the financial ascendancy in Manchuria and stimulating the progress of Manchuria's rural economics. The Great War caused Russia to fall out. She was forced to stop all further constructional work in Siberia and Manchuria and the Revolution led to the complete disappearance of Russian currency from Siberia and the Far East. This naturally left Japan full master of the situation and she lost no time whatever in making hay while the sun shone. This undoubtedly was the incentive that led Japan to beguile America into intervention in Siberia, for without a proper cloak to cover her intention the act would be too conspicuous. The growth of trade and lack of Chinese capital paved the way for the entry of foreign capital into Manchuria. Formerly, private foreign capital never exhibited any interest in Manchuria as a field for investment because foreign countries, for the most part, were in complete ignorance of the development achieved by Russia in that country and, in addition, both Japan and Russia jealously guarded their preserves and did not permit development by any other capital other than their own. It was only during intervention when considerable numbers of foreign representatives visited Manchuria that

the eyes of the world were opened to the great possibilities and opportunities awaiting the investment of capital. In this respect Japan fell into the same error and disappointment with respect to capital that Russia did with respect to colonization and doubtless explains why Japan now advocates allocating the "surplus capital of the world" to Manchuria. Competition, which this foreign capital set up, when it invaded the cities, particularly Harbin, established the growth of foreign investments. In addition, great preparations were eagerly pushed forward by foreign companies in the expectation of supplying Russia and Siberia from Harbin as Russia's economic and industrial life had been thrown completely out of gear on account of the war and Revolution and it was felt to be more secure to operate from Manchuria where the presence of Japanese troops afforded a certain security for foreign capital rather than to enter Bolshevik Russia. Considerable stocks of goods were carried resulting in severe depression setting in last year when it became known that Japan would evacuate her troops from Siberia and north Manchuria, thus bringing intervention to an end—and that Soviet Russia had decided to abolish the political superstructure known as the "buffer" or Far Eastern Republic. Since taking over the Far East, Russia has closed down her frontiers to all manner of foreign trading by creating excessively high import tariffs and this has increased the commercial depression in Harbin and Manchuria in general, resulting in the closing down of roughly 2000 business establishments, of which 1500 went bankrupt.

The depression in Manchuria will in all probability continue pending the settlement of the Russo-Japanese relations, the question of the Chinese Eastern railroad and the question of navigation on the Amur river.

The following short description and statistics, showing the rapid strides and development in agriculture and rural economics, the growth of industrialism within comparatively recent years and the economic progress attained in north Manchuria during the past quarter of a century, will help convey an idea of the wealth of that country, yet in its infancy, and often mooted as the "belly of Japan," but, in reality, the "pocket of Japan," for everybody knows that Japan employs Manchuria exclusively as an exploitation colony, being unable to make a settlement of it.

The total area of north and south Manchuria is 886,000 square desiatines, the north accounting for 354,000 of that total, and the population is estimated at 15 millions. Hunting by the natives for fur bearing animals, which was indulged in formerly as a means of livelihood has almost disappeared and has given place to agricultural pursuits. The agrarian question of Manchuria resembles very much that of the old landlord system which was in practice in Russia before the Revolution only on a smaller scale. According to the Chinese law of 1878 each Chinese immigrant into Manchuria was granted 360 sang of land. Through bribery of the officials and other illegal channels land was acquired by certain of the wealthier or more pushful colonizers resulting in the creation of landed proprietors. Of the total number of peasants and farmers engaged in agricultural pursuits in Manchuria 53% are landed proprietors possessing land in excess of their actual requirements; 20% of them possess land to an insufficient degree to their requirements and are forced to lease additional land from the landed proprietors, while 27% possess no land and are forced to work the land belonging to the landed proprietors under the most unfavorable conditions in some cases representing a royalty amounting to 1/3rds of their harvest. Primitive farming and the pernicious system of land tenure are preventing agricultural development. There are still enormous tracts of arable land which could easily be turned to excellent profit. South Manchuria possesses 55% of land under cultivation whereas Tsitsikar district possesses only 2% although the land in this latter district is more fertile than that of the south, the difference being due exclusively to Tsitsikar being the younger colony. Agriculture, cattle rearing, etc. have increased by leaps and bounds in Manchuria as the result of the Chinese Eastern railroad cutting through the very heart of the country, resulting in Manchuria entering the world's markets as a very successful competitor with her raw materials in which she abounds and which have attracted foreign capital, now come to stay. Out of the 537 million roubles worth of products which Manchuria produced in 1922 agriculture occupies the first place, as can be seen from the following table:—

	In million Roubles,	Percentage of Local consumption, Manchuria's in million goods,	total production,
Agricultural products	430	81.1%	90
Timber	66	11.2%	3
Cattle	35	6.5%	1
Manufactures	6	1.1%	—

The balances or differences between local consumption and production are exported abroad to Europe and America, etc., chiefly by Japan.

Altogether there are three belts or zones in north Manchuria containing some six districts which are especially suited for agriculture and cattle raising and from which remarkable crops of wheat, soyez beans, etc., are gathered yearly. The area under cultivation in north Manchuria in 1921 was 9,370 sang or six and a half million dessiatines from which crops representing 479 million poods were harvested. This area represents only 10% of the total surface of north Manchuria. In 1922 the amount of land under cultivation had increased to 9750 sang or six and three quarter million dessiatines making an increase of 4% for one year. The cultivation of soyez beans and wheat growing are the chief occupations of the farmer population, the former occupying the first place in the exports, which have increased from 17% in 1914 to 27% in 1921. The following figures show the increases during the past two years:—

	1921 in million poods	1922, in million poods	Total increase
Soyez bean	130.5	138.9	} 10%
Wheat	62.0	76.0	
Other grains	286.5	311.6	
Total	479	526.5	

	1921, in million poods	1922, in million poods	
Soyez beans	64.1	75.5	} 17%
Wheat	35.9	38.0	
Other grains	13.2	19.0	
Total	113.2	132.5	

In addition to the cultivation of cereals, the cultivation of millet, beet, tobacco and buck wheat is steadily on the increase in Manchuria and the future prospects for these products are very promising. Russia in this case as in many others, has proved to be the chief incentive for this increase. Sugar was formerly imported from South China. Russia before the Great War, supplied Siberia with sugar from her sugar refineries in the south of Russia and the cessation of this supply, together with the ever increasing demand for local requirements in Manchuria were instrumental in giving this industry its sudden impetus. Tobacco culture, for the same reasons, has greatly increased within recent years. The chief obstacles standing in the path of development of the above commodities are:—a) improper legislation in land, b) primitive mode of farming and c) dangers arising from the activities of the Hungooses.

Cattle raising, horse breeding, etc. represent 35 million roubles gold or 6.5% of the total economic products of Manchuria. The following table shows the relative percentages:—

Sheep	27.7%
Horses	28.8%
Cattle	9.8%
Pigs	33.7%

The export of poultry, game, etc. to England and other countries is being extensively encouraged resulting in a visible increase as compared with former exports. Timber, as was seen from a foregoing table, accounts for 11.2% of the general total of Manchuria's products, is found in abundance in four regions. The eastern part of Manchuria is the more important for timber and its exploitation necessitated the laying down of 223 versts of feeder tracks in 1913 and 335 versts in 1921. Out of the total value of 60 million roubles worth of timber prepared in 1922, 52 millions fell to the requirements of the Chinese Eastern railroad. Owing to the excessively high cost of railroad freight tariffs to sea ports the export of timber from Manchuria has not developed to any appreciable extent and the above referred to 11.2% of timber production in 1922 certainly does not represent in any form whatever the actual possibilities for this class of enterprise.

Of the 537 million roubles worth of Manchuria's products, manufactured products account for six millions or 1.8% of the general total. The chief industry is bean oil refining.

Altogether there are 56 oil refineries capable of producing 200,000 poods of oil a day or 55 million poods a year. The actual production however of oil is only eight million poods and the balance of the beans is taken over the South Manchurian railroad in the raw state and exported abroad.

Through the medium of her capital Japan has persistently pursued the fixed policy of acquiring the controlling and domineering interests both in the purchase and export of the soyez bean and timber of Manchuria amounting almost to a monopoly in these products. The oil is extensively used in South China and the residual—oil cake—is used chiefly as a fertilizer in the south and also for feeding cattle and horses. Bean oil refining is conducted by Japanese, Chinese and British.

The next important industry in Manchuria is flour milling. Altogether there are 33 mills capable of producing 77,500 poods of flour a day or 25 million poods a year. The actual production however is only two million poods and the remainder of the grain is exported chiefly to Europe, it being more advantageous to import the grain into Europe rather than have the European flour mills stand idle. The Russian market, particularly Vladivostok, has always been dependent upon Manchurian flour. Owing to the destruction of the east Siberian flour mills during the period of intervention, Chita and the Russian Far East were likewise thrown entirely at the mercy of Harbin for flour, but this has now been remedied as flour is now being supplied from Novonikolaevsk in western Siberia and no more flour crosses the Russian frontier from Manchuria. The capital employed in the flour milling industry, for the most part, is Japanese. As a rule, it can be said that although there is a considerable number of Chinese flour mills, the capital running them is undoubtedly Japanese.

The next important, if not the most profitable industry in Manchuria is distilling alcoholic spirits known as "Kao-liang" and "Handja," the former being prepared from the bitterish cane bearing the same name that is cultivated very extensively in the Manchuria owing to the fertility of the soil. Kao-liang is drunk very much in the south of China to which place it is exported from Manchuria. Handja is distilled from millet and it has always found a ready sale in Siberia on account of its cheapness, more particularly since the days of the Czar government when all the government vodka distilleries were closed down in Russia and the sale of intoxicants was forbidden and an embargo placed on the importation of all classes of spirits. This led to the pernicious practice of smuggling Handja over the frontier into Siberia. This evil has increased in alarming proportions resulting in the gold mined in Siberia, finding its way across the border to Manchuria and China. In order to grapple with this evil the government of the Far Eastern Republic passed a law permitting the States distillation and sale of vodka in the territory of the Far East. This vodka is of very high grade and is being retailed remarkably cheap and the results in combatting both the smuggling and bartering of Handja for gold etc. are very satisfactory. The world's commercial crisis and enforced depression caused speculative capital to seek a field for investment and operation so Manchuria was selected resulting in a decided increase in the number of foreign establishments and undertakings in Manchuria. Statistics report 1675 Chinese establishments as against 1387 belonging to Europeans. The extent of this speculative capital can be seen from the following table:—

Year	Imports poods	Exports poods	Relative percentage of trade of north Manchuria compared to the trading of all China
1913	17	36	19.2%
1917	21	46	23.5%
1920	35	115	27.2%
1921	37	128	— { no data to hand
1922	152	140	

Manchuria occupies a very important position in the matter of minerals. There are eight known rich coal deposits possessing estimated reserves sufficient for the requirements of Manchuria for the next three centuries. It is true that the quality of the coal at present being mined is rather inferior, but this is because the other richer deposits are situated at greater distances from the railroad necessitating an enormous outlay of capital, owing to the absence of roads, in order to work them. Of the 35 million poods of coal mined in 1922, 22 million poods were consumed by the Chinese Eastern railroad. Wood is burned as fuel for locomotives running on the eastern sector of the line. In addition to coal, there are twelve known gold bearing deposits and five iron ore deposits. Lime to the amount of four million poods was mined and 44 percent of the world's production of ammonia and 8.7 percent of the world's production of quicksilver were produced in Manchuria in 1922.

In Manchuria there are 2.2 versts of railroad to every 1000 square versts of territory. The chief railroad of course is the Chinese Eastern. The amount of freight carried over this line in 1922 was 148 million poods, of which 70 millions

were products of rural economies, representing an increase of 20 percent over 1921. The revenue and receipts of this railroad for 1922 were 36 million roubles gold whereas the expenditure in operating was 28 million Roubles leaving a balance of 8 million roubles to care for fixed charges, etc. The number of locomotives held in reserve is 263 as against 290 formerly and the percentage of disabled locomotives is 11 as compared with 28 formerly. The amount of cars held in reserve in 1923 and the percentage of disabled cars is only 7 as compared with 19 formerly. The maximum load per train in the event of necessity is 110,000 pounds and the average speed of freight trains is 17 versts an hour. Before turning to the banks operating in Manchuria and going into details of their operations, it can be safely asserted that very little Chinese capital actually exists in comparison with that of the foreigners. Everybody knows how the foreign banks in Shanghai keep the Chinese financiers chasing a "State deficit" or "credit balance," which is skilfully manipulated and is never permitted to exhibit any appreciable signs of diminution. It is also common knowledge that should these shrewd Chinese financial hacks, by sheer run of luck, ever succeed in stealing a march on their opponents and produce a breach in the "credit balance," European ingenuity and skill are immediately brought into play and the Chinese is given a still further run for his money because the financial law governing China resembles the donkey with the carrot placed just far enough beyond his reach as to render it the "propelling force." In Manchuria, things financial are just the same as in all other parts of China, viz. the Chinese labor while the Europeans finance. Banks, like missionaries, always act as the vanguard of colonization and the strings for politics. In this respect, Manchuria represents the cockpit of international speculative capital of the wildest possible denomination which has been attracted to this part of the world on account of two very outstanding features, namely:—total absence of China's State authority and Russia's economic weakness in Manchuria. But the day is coming when these defects will be removed. The day is fast approaching when all capital operating in Manchuria will be nationalized, or at least the speculative sting will be taken out of it. The relative proportion of banks operating in Manchuria to-day is 90% foreign and 10% Chinese.

The Chinese banks operating from the central or Peking government are the State bank of China and the Bank of Communications. The bank of the Three Provinces is operated from Mukden and is admitted to be a Japanese inspiration manipulated by Chang-Tso-lin. There are Provincial State banks such as those at Girin and Tsitsikar. The Russo-Asiatic bank is a French undertaking, which, for purely diplomatic purposes is advertised as being "controlled and under the custody" of the central or Peking government. The principal foreign banks operating in Manchuria, of course, are the Bank of Chosen, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of the Three Eastern Provinces, the Russo-Asiatic bank and the International Banking Corporation, that is to say, Japanese, French, English and American. There are no Russian banks in Manchuria. The stimulus obtained in Manchuria by these foreign banks, their competition and the existence of so many different kinds and systems of currency, ranging from paper bonds issued by private undertakings to copper "Keshi" and "Choki" bank notes, silver dollars, dyao, gold roubles, pounds, sterling, etc. etc. resulting in the collapse of the silver standard and the victory of the YEN, producing a perfect chaotic condition in monetary affairs—so perplexing to the ordinary person resident in Manchuria, indicate that speculation and usury thrive best where State authority and law either don't exist at all or are just at the vanishing point and like weeds, grow best where the soil is poorest. Manchuria's financial soil is extremely weak but her productive soil is exceedingly rich. China has never been able to cope with the situation as Japanese armed intervention placed the authority in the hands of Japanese capitalists subsidized by their government, who, needless to say, forced the pace. It was a case of making hay while the sun shone so Japan plunged wildly and in her wake followed the foreign speculative banks so that to-day Japan realizes she has committed the greatest blunder her Siberian expeditionary policy has produced, namely, she has permitted private foreign capital to become interested in the possibilities of Manchuria as a field for investment. Even though Russia should take over the Chinese Eastern railroad, which is very possible, this foreign capital will remain or at least will become diverted into those channels that will afford it protection under the new order of things. This will drive the wedge deep into Japan's financial influence and dream in Manchuria never to return. Manchuria is still a colony of China's but China exercised so far only a weak and passive interest in it—running great danger of losing it completely. However, that danger is now past, but China must commence an active policy in the struggle to retain north Manchuria. China will encounter many enemies in this struggle, but she can always count on one friend at least and that friend to-

day is Russia. China will soon understand that only friendly cooperation with Russia in the form of a great Russo-Chinese Commercial Union will help her retain her influence over Manchuria as a colony and settlement.

Japan's innings in Manchuria are fast coming to an end and her disgraceful conduct during the term of armed intervention branded her for many a long day to come. Should Russia not be involved in any further wars and should she likewise be blessed with good harvests for the ensuing four or five years, Japan will find it a difficult matter to retain her "mailed fist" grip over south Manchuria, nor will the policy of the "open door," against which she has so tenaciously fought so long in the past ever save her, for her attempts to colonize south Manchuria have proved as fatal as those she is pursuing to-day in Korea and these territories will thus become easy preys to the onslaught of modern commercial and industrial penetration as soon as that much talked of policy "equality of opportunity" sets in.

Old Russia was undoubtedly as great, if not even greater, a delinquent as Japan is at present in the matter of maintaining the "territorial integrity" of China, but New Russia, the Moscow of today has discovered a new chart for the guidance of her Far Eastern policy, namely—economics. Siberia is *not* an agricultural country, but sufficient crops can be raised by the peasants on the wheat producing territories in the Selenga valley, Verkhne Udinsk district, Amur Cossack lands and in central Ussuri Province to supply the needs of the population and even though these should fail, flour can be brought from western Siberia as is being done at the present moment. Siberia is exclusively an industrial country possessing inexhaustible supplies of every known metal in the world and, in addition, her timber preserves and natural products, when markets open, will penetrate far into distant countries. In this respect, the salient features representing the contrasting differences between Japan's and Russia's systems of colonizing the Far East will develop and assert themselves in favor of Russia and what this latter country in the days of the Czar discovered to be an almost impossible task to perform by force of the bayonet, will, to-day, under the new Moscow regime, be a simple matter to achieve. In other words, Manchuria is bound to eventually succumb to a combined Russo-Chinese economic pressure. The birth of industrialism in Siberia will render it necessary for Russia to export in order to satisfy the demands of the world for nowhere are there such reserves of mineral and other wealth as in Siberia.

With her river navigation embracing the Shilka, Amgun, Amur, Sungari and Ussuri waterways all focussing eastwards to Nikolaevsk on the Pacific and draining north Manchuria and Siberia, Russia will be able to successfully handle all the freights collected during the long winter months in Far Eastern Siberia and north Manchuria for export abroad and her exceedingly low rates for water transportation will render competition impossible and will relieve the Chinese Eastern railroad from any congestion of traffic likely to take place from the result of the steady growth of economic independence of the north and will leave that railroad to handle all the central freights which, of necessity, must pass over the Chinese Eastern railroad on account of urgency of their dispatch. The reconstruction of the Amur railroad will in all probability include the continuation of the line from Habarovsk to either Nikolaevsk or a point on the Pacific near the De-Castries Bay thus linking this great railroad up with the Pacific. Its service in winter will then compensate for the slackness of the summer months when the river transportation handles all the freight. At present this great line is acting only as a subsidiary but immediately it is linked up with the Pacific its commercial importance will then become felt very much in the Far East. Having thus secured the entire commercial trade of the north of Manchuria and Eastern Siberia the question of Japan's eclipse from the continent will then become a steady but sure process and Japan's tacit policy of deliberately holding a country like Korea as "forbidden territory" in the face of enlightenment and progress as a means to serve her as a "buffer" will only augment Japan's own troubles and discredit her in the eyes of the civilized world for the pressure of commercial development from the west will knock hard at Korea's western frontier and all Japan's attempts to stem it will prove futile because the civilized world will scarcely be callous enough this time to stand aside and permit any country to remain a "region of darkness" while the remainder of the world is progressing towards an era of enlightenment which it is hoped will lay the foundation for the diminution of all causes for future wars. Thus the Korean question will settle itself automatically. In short the solution of the Manchurian problem lies with Russia and China cooperating.

John A. Cook,

Chita, Siberia, March 12, 1923,

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Japanese Conquest and Intermarriage in Korea

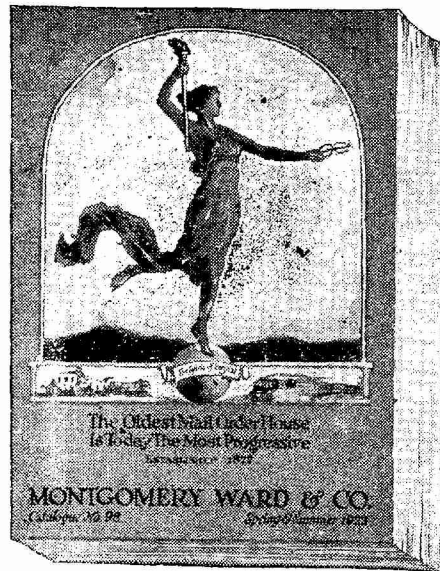
(An editorial from the Japan Chronicle, a liberal English weekly)

AFTER more than a decade of disability in Korea preventing intermarriage between Koreans and Japanese, this disability was removed, and before it has had time to operate we find Admiral Baron Saito, the Governor-General, complaining that people are not taking sufficient advantage of their privilege. His innocent surprise only calls attention to the very slight effect that revolutionary changes are apt to make in Korea. At first the Koreans were distinctly a subject people, but a couple of years ago it was announced by proclamation that all distinctions between Koreans and Japanese were abolished. Nothing was heard of Korea breaking out into rejoicings from end to end, nor has there been any noticeable change in the relations of the two races in the peninsula. Certain disabilities have been removed, such as that of Koreans to form a joint-stock company without Japanese directors, but the difference is by no means what might have been expected. And although the bar to intermarriage was one which ought never to have been imposed, its removal by a stroke of the pen could hardly be followed by a rush on the part of peoples so different in their habits to unite in the bonds of matrimony. Underlying Baron Saito's remarks is seen the unchanged desire to absorb Korea. The teaching of the "national language," and the assigning to Korea of an inferior place in the Shinto system, not having the desired effect, other proposals have been made, but the object is unaltered—that of an absorption of Korea by Japan, making it uniform throughout. Naturally the thing that would be most effectual is not done. Koreans have no vote and return no members to the Diet. There are Korean provincial governors, but they are merely figureheads. The existence of a Korean barrister has been hailed as epoch-making, but we do not hear of Korean judges.

Considering what the Diet is and the lower repute into which it falls, it might seem, on the face of it, rather ridiculous to make the return of Korean members a touchstone. But that so small a thing is not done is the test. If interest in the matter, and taxpaying qualifications are taken into consideration it will be obvious that there would be a large proportion of Japanese voters in the peninsula, and Japanese candidates would stand a very good chance of being returned even by Korean voters, if they recommended themselves with as much vigor as they do to the holders of the franchise in Japan. Of course, if the privilege of returning members to the Diet were extended to Korea, it might be found that there would be as little interest in the matter as there is in that of intermarriage. However, there can be no equality when one part of the population is disenfranchised. One of the principal troubles of the present system is that there is practically no means of setting forth the views of the Korean people of whatever class. Not many Japanese take any interest at all in the subject of Korea, and all the representation that Korea has in the Diet is by way of the attendance of the Governor-General, who may reply to questions or may leave them unanswered at discretion. There is not even a Government Department with special responsibility for colonial administration. Of course, it is practically impossible to treat two different peoples with exact equality. The Koreans for instance, might demand that, in order to be treated in the same manner as the people of Japan, their affairs should be administered entirely by men speaking their own language and brought up in their traditions. From the Japanese point of view it is equal treatment to give Koreans Japanese police and have them regulate every thing just as they do in Japan.

Then again we have the question of the national services Koreans, equally treated, should serve in the army and navy here again creating the question whether they should serve commingled with Japanese or among men like themselves and under officers talking their own language. If this is a difficult problem, that of intermarriage must be much more difficult. Indeed, Baron Saito admits as much. Matrimonial agencies, he says, exist in plenty in Japan, so difficult is it to get people of the same race living in close propinquity paired off. But even supposing all the difficulties were cleared off, amalgamation might not be so far on the road as Baron Saito thinks. Korea has often been compared with Ireland, and Japanese administrators, it must be confessed, have shown few signs of learning from the lessons of Ireland. They are not singular in this, since people seldom learn from history. We have in Korea, as in Ireland, the attempt to plant out on the soil as permanent colonists an energetic people. In Ireland there has been only a religious bar to free intermarriage, but

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habitat and tradition prove themselves much stronger than race, and the planting of the colonists in Ireland only accentuated hatred which intermarriage did nothing to assuage. Ireland had representation in Parliament, but found it unsatisfying even though it was far more abundant than the population justified. The resentment caused by a *coup d'état* was accompanied by the exhibition of a fraudulent "national" petition asking for absorption. In a great many details of this kind a similarity is to be found between the two cases, and considering the history of Ireland, the expectations of placating Korea by a nominal equality and by that, the right of intermarriage, are small. The reaction towards a native language is, for various reasons, likely to be much stronger in Korea than in Ireland.

The real trouble in Korea is the complacency with which a paper reform is regarded as supplying everything the heart of the most patriotic Korean can desire. Yet, while complete placation is assured at the announcement of every reform, the authorities appear to grow more rather than less alarmed by the activities of the malcontents. It is true that Korea's best hopes of happiness lie in accepting the position as it stands and making the best of it. The Koreans are not behind the Japanese either physically or mentally, and they can make their own way by diligence and steadfastness. Unfortunately, people in this world do not take the most reasonable and wise course. A decade of misgovernment cannot be wiped out by the most beneficent proclamations, and what the governors of Korea need to recognize is the long leeway that they have to make up. It is peculiarly difficult for them to see the matter from the Korean point of view. We have lately seen how, in the dispute with China, the most fervent liberals in Japan, because they advocated a fair deal and some relaxation of the position in Shantung was made, consider that the Chinese must therefore be completely satisfied, and are all very indignant at China still wanting more. Similarly in Korea, when a concession is granted, there is a natural feeling on the part of the Japanese that the Koreans should show gratitude and submissiveness. This shows a failure to look at the situation from the Korean standpoint. While that exists, the Koreans can hardly be held criminal if their part fail to appreciate the Japanese point of view. Whether the promotion of intermarriage would wipe away all the mass of misunderstanding, as Baron Saito hopes, may be questioned. Even family feuds are sometimes hard to help by such a means, and national feuds will naturally be harder. What is more likely to happen is

that the Japanese in Korea will, as time goes on, feel that they too are rather left out in the cold by an alien government from overseas, and thus additional cause of discontent may arise. It is one of most difficult things in the world to absorb a nation which does not wish to be absorbed. The solution would seem to lie in giving the Koreans a desire for amalgamation. How that should be done is the problem before Japan.

The Disbandment Movement in Canton

BY HIN WONG

DISBANDMENT being the question of the hour in Canton, it may be of interest to view the problem from more than one angle. As there has been no place under the sun any time where individual soldiers have undertaken to enrich themselves by protecting immoral and illegal practices, and have taken the law into their own hands, as in Canton, the ready response by the public to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's suggestion for disbandment and the reorganization on a labor corps basis is natural and sincere.

In the minds of those who have never seriously studied the question, disbandment will relieve the people of the heavy burden of supporting a useless army, remove from the populace a host of government subsidized bandits and deprive the militarists and politicians of a ready force for the wholesale robbery of state funds and their perpetuation in corruption. These enthusiasts have not thought of the continued presence of a large group of militarists, who will secretly knife all those advocating the scheme just as some wicked debtors now are buying mercenary soldiers to put away their creditors in order to escape heavy obligations in Canton. The result of the scheme, if successful at all will be a series of pre-sanctioned mutinies by means of which junior officers will lead off men and carry off arms to the interior, where they will reengage in their old profession of banditry or piracy.

The growth of a bandit soldiery in South China is not wholly a moral or political problem. It is also an economic question. Banditry in the districts, when too fierce to be coped with by the indifferent and incompetent officials, has been met by appointment to military posts in exchange for offers to surrender. Disbandment will abolish an ancient system of office tenure, which has been open to the illiterate from inner China. It may also be recalled that upon the inauguration of the Republic of China in 1911, when only the citizens of the open ports, inspired by the overseas Chinese, had gained a partial knowledge of a republican form of government, and when the republicans had to rely on an army instead of public opinion to support them in the government, a new estate developed in China. Formerly there had been four popular classes of occupation, scholar, farmer, laborer and merchant, and among these the soldier took his place. In the present struggles in China the allied forces of laborers and merchants line up against the scholars and the soldiers. The cabinet headed by Chang in Peking, while non-military in appearance, is being dictated to by militarists. Disbandment will not only meet opposition from those immediately concerned, but also from the unscrupulous of the student class now depending on militarism for their existence. The large population depending on the army and officialdom as a means of livelihood requires a more extensive and practical scheme than the creation of labor corps.

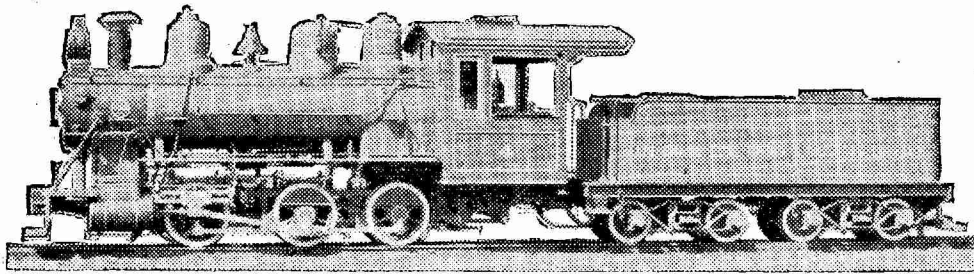
Dr. Sun's proposal in Canton to assign the present superfluous troops to road building units in connection with the recently approved program of the province-wide public highways in Kwangtung, while admirable, in principle will be difficult of actual execution. There will be a limit in road construction, and the present morale of the bandit-troops is unsuitable for service requiring hard labor. Moreover discipline will still require supervision, and foremen, when provided with tools and road-making machines and having large gangs under them, will soon learn that they may interfere with politics and government through strikes as they have successfully controlled civil administrations by offering the service of the army to politicians when not actually taking the government and law into their own hands.

The more practical scheme would be to have less talk of disbandment, but to organize a small division of well-paid and well-equipped gendarmes sufficiently intelligent and strong to cope with further mutiny. The present units in Kwangtung may be classified and publicly instructed and supported according the best reformatory system in western countries, where the illiterate are taught, where unskilled is turned into skilful labor, where defects are corrected, and the useless, made useful, so that inmates or bandit-soldiers, when

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discharged, need not return to their old means of livelihood. The more detailed program of Dr. Sun undoubtedly will include more systematic instruction for the ex-service men.

To end the bandit-soldiery evil in South China, aside from putting a check to further organization of irregular armies, the politicians must also be prevented from further using armed forces to regain control of lost governments. Both the Kuomintang and the Chenghsuehhuai parties in Canton have armies supporting them, and whether or not the latter party may overthrow the former, its leaders are depending on the ability of Shen Hung-ying to further stand aloof from Dr. Sun and those supporting him. Of course, vocational training enables country boys to become economically independent without resorting to brigandage, and the introduction of a more liberal form of local government, affording everybody a chance to participate in public service and honor, will be necessary to finally end this system of rewarding powerful outlaws. To supplement government efforts, military training in all middle schools with an aim towards the preparation of proper men for officers in the coming volunteer corps and the founding of clubs by better citizens to assist ex-service men to find employment and prevent them from returning to unlawful occupation will be useful.

Agitations in favor of disbandment require something more than speeches and publications of arguments from the leading citizens.

Tientsin Consul-General Comments on Greenstone Case

Owing to a considerable amount of misrepresentation with regard to the conduct of public business in the Tientsin consular district Stuart J. Fuller, American Consul General at Tientsin has requested the *Weekly Review* to publish the accompanying letters to prevent misunderstanding and inconvenience to the public. The letters follow;

To the Editor of the *Weekly Review*, Shanghai,

Sir:—Owing to the recent publication, in the local press, of incorrect and misleading statements in regard to this Consulate General, (copied from two clippings from the *China Press* of Shanghai), which may cause misunderstanding and inconvenience to the public, I shall be greatly obliged if you will, in the interest of your American readers, publish the present letter, with its annexes, in full.

The first of the two clippings referred to was published here in the *North China Star* for March 20. It appears to have been based on some statements made by the United States District Attorney in regard to a criminal prosecution which he brought, in the name of the United States, against one Greenstone. As the article would lead one to believe that persons having knowledge of criminal acts on the part of Americans cannot bring them to the attention of the authorities without journeying to Shanghai, at their own expense, to place their evidence before the District Attorney, I desire to point out that such complaints may now, as in the past, be filed with the Consulate General, which will transmit them to the District Attorney as circumstances may demand. That the misrepresentations in the article regarding the Greenstone case may be made quite clear, I annex a copy of the letter which I addressed to the District Attorney on March 20, 1923, (Annexe No. 1).

The second clipping was reprinted in the *North China Star* for March 28th, and, appears to be an attempt to take the Consulate General to task for provisions of the Treaty of 1858 which prevent foreign lawyers from practicing in the administrative courts of China, particularly the Magistrates' Courts, which is the treaty providing that Americans shall present their cases against Chinese through consular officers, not through lawyers. This feature of local procedure is nothing new and it has long been well known to Americans that foreign lawyers are not privileged to practice in the Magistrates' Courts in this consular district. The clipping goes on to quote portions of a letter written by me to the American Consul at Harbin last summer, but with omissions which are such as entirely to alter its sense and purport. That the situation in this regard may be perfectly clear, and Americans may know that there is no reason why they may not seek legal advice on their cases even though lawyers may not act as their advocates in court, I shall be greatly obliged if you will be good enough to publish the full text of the letter in question which is annexed, (Annexe No. 2).

ANNEXES:

1: To the United States District Attorney, March 20th, 1923.

2: To the American Consul at Harbin, Aug. 31, 1922.



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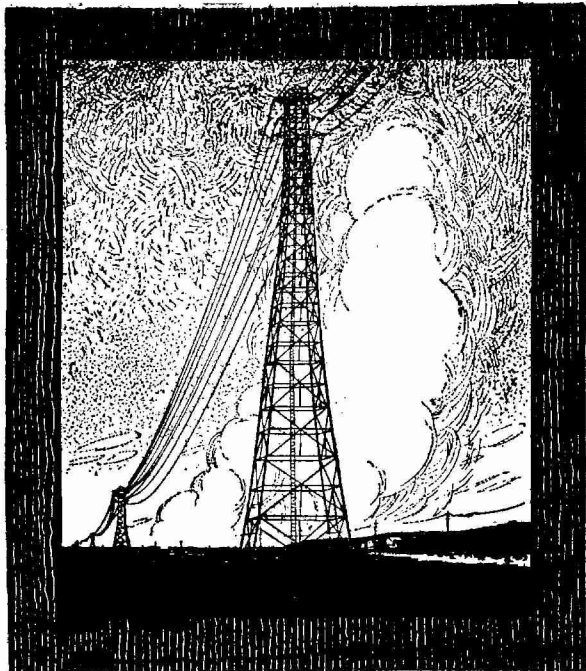
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AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
Tientsin—China

March 20, 1923,

Subject: United States versus Greenstone
United States District Attorney, Shanghai.

Sir:—With reference to your letters of December 13, 1922 (No. P-2045), January 5, 1923 (No. B-2063), January 11, 1923, (No. B-2069) January 27, 1923 (No. B-2104) February 12, 1923 (No. B-2109) and February 24, 1923 (No. B-2130) and to your telegrams of February 9, 1923 and February 20, 1923, I have to say that my attention has been called to the enclosed clipping from the *North China Star* for March 20, 1923, which purports to be a report of a judgment handed down by the United States Court for China, in the case of the United States versus Meyer Greenstone, and in which the following is to be found:

"In his examination of the complaining witness, the United States Attorney had developed the fact that the complaint had been filed in Tientsin without communication with his office, and he stated further that had he been conferred with and been advised as to the nature of the evidence the prosecution would not have been instituted."

With reference to this, I am constrained to point out to you that the only action which the Consulate General took in this case was to forward to you the sworn statement of the complaining witness for your consideration and your decision as to whether criminal action should be commenced; and to convey to the complaining witness your repeated and urgent requests that he go to Shanghai, at his own expense, to testify in the suit which you had decided to bring. Particularly, I have to call to your attention the following:

1. No warrant was issued here for Greenstone's arrest. It was you who took the responsibility of having a warrant issued.

2. The telegram which I addressed to you on December 6, 1922 and which read: "Complaint against M. I. Greenstone sworn to by Bruno Arndt today charges securing money under false pretences. Understand Greenstone now Shanghai contemplates immediate departure. Complaint mailed you." did not even suggest to you any course of action, but left the entire question to your decision.

3. The letter which I addressed to you on December 7th, conveying the information which the complaining witness placed before us for you because he could not afford to go to Shanghai and see you made no suggestion as to the form of action that you might take, but left decision of the entire matter to you.

4. While Mr. Arndt's complaint was filed in the Consular Court, you will note that that Court refrained from taking any action whatever on it and referred it entirely to you, specifically omitting to authenticate it by the certificate prescribed by Rule 58 of the Consular Court Regulations or express any opinion as to whether an arrest would be justified.

5. The case not being before the Consular Court, there was no occasion for us to examine into the evidence. That was incumbent on the District Attorney, who is charged with the duty of prosecuting, in China, all delinquents for crimes and offenses cognizable under the authority of the United States and doing whatever is necessary to bring a delinquent to trial.

6. You were conferred with and advised as to the nature of the evidence, and it was you, and not the Consulate General, who elected to institute proceedings.

7. Any hardship to the complaining witness resulted from your action and your request that he go to Shanghai. I never asked him to go. I merely conveyed your request.

8. Any hardship to the defendant resulted from your decision to bring the criminal action. You wrote me, on December 13th, 1922, that you had received the information which we had sent you and had decided to have a warrant issued, but that the Marshal had not yet effected an arrest. On January 11th, 1923, you wrote me that you had found the written token necessary to prove false pretense.

In view of these circumstances, I am further constrained to call upon you, whether or not the enclosed clipping is a correct report, to take action publicly and in court, to correct the false inferences as to my action which are represented as produced by you and to make plain that the responsibility for the prosecution of this case is entirely yours.

You are also requested to read your files in respect of the correspondence referred to above and to state to me in writing whether or not you consider as correct [the statements made herein, which are based on that correspondence.

Copies of the present letter are being sent to the Judge and to the Clerk of the United States Court for China.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

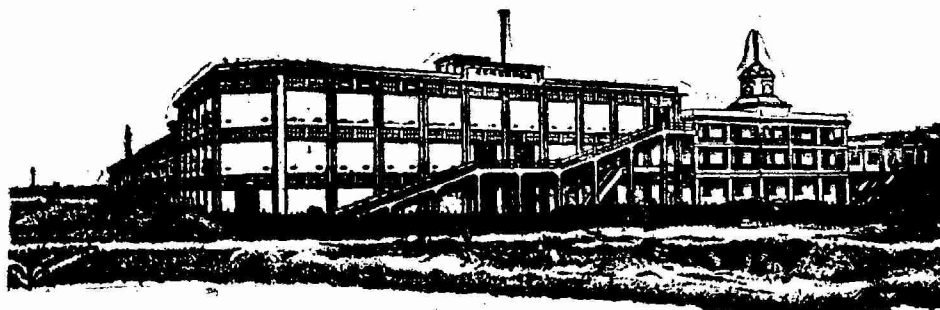
Stuart J. Fuller

American Consul General.

Enclosure:

1: Clipping from NORTH CHINA STAR
for March 20, 1923.

SJF:F
805



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AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

Tientsin—China

August 31, 1922.

SUBJECT: Exclusion of Foreign Lawyers From the Magistrate's Court.George C. Hanson, Esquire,
American Consul,
Harbin.

Dear Mr. Hanson:

Please accept my thanks for your letter of the 26th instant, which I have read with interest. We are quite well aware that "Tientsin Hsien Chih Shih" (天津縣知事) is the Chinese title of the Tientsin Magistrate. It also happens to be the term which is used locally to describe his office and his Court, the word Yamen rarely being added thereto, in practice.

As stated in my letter of August 22nd, we understand that the place provided for seating a lawyer, in the diagram which accompanied the Legation's Circular No. 235 of January 18, 1918, was provided to apply only to those courts in which lawyers are admitted to practice. The drawing up of this diagram by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking had no effect whatever on the practice of the Magistrates' Courts in this consular district with regard to the admission of foreign lawyers.

The question is one that has come up at various times here and the efforts of foreign lawyers to insist on being allowed to practice in these Courts have never accomplished anything except to prejudice the interests of their clients. In this consular district there are almost no causes brought by Americans against Chinese in which a lawyer finds any legitimate function, the duty of preparing and presenting the American side of the case being imposed by law and treaty on the consular officer; and the better class of legal practitioners have recognized this. This Consulate General has not undertaken to deal with lawyers in cases of this kind, unless it was deemed advisable and to the advantage of the American interest. Even in such cases, experience has amply demonstrated the confusion which inevitably results from the interjection of such unnecessary third parties, a procedure which merely allows the lawyer to mulct the Americans of unnecessary and unjustified charges.

We refuse to act, in any case, excepting upon written statements signed by the responsible managers of a plaintiff corporation or by an individual plaintiff himself.

This, of course, in no way precludes the American plaintiff from obtaining such legal advice as he himself considers it necessary to have. The point is, that the foreign lawyer can not appear in the Court and that, unless we are in a position to show that the representations are made by the plaintiff firm itself and not through a lawyer, we can entertain no hope of success in any case in which an American sues a Chinese defendant.

I understand that the conditions in your consular district are not the same as in this the Metropolitan province; but I write you thus fully in order that you may understand exactly what the situation is here; and to suggest that you refrain from encouraging foreign lawyers in the idea of trying to work up a practice in the Magistrate's Court in Tientsin.

Yours sincerely,

Stuart J. Fuller,

American Consul General.

SJF: E
805**First Chinese to Cross Siberia Since War**

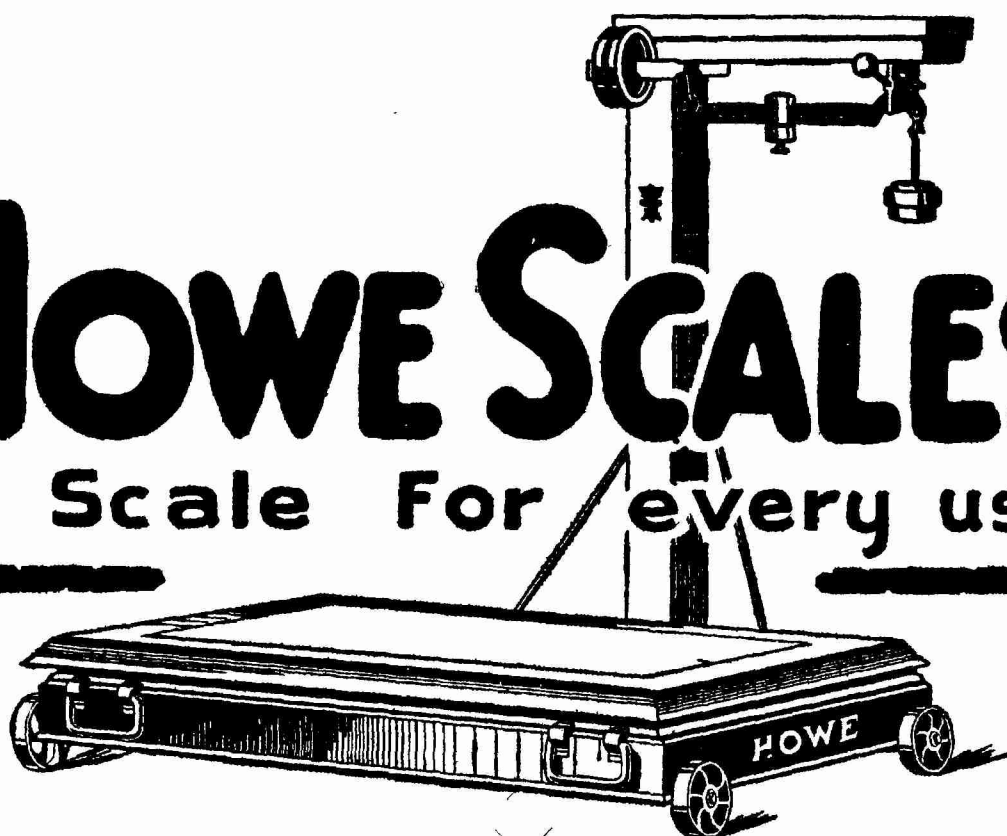
P. K. Chu, an internationally known Chinese journalist, has just returned to China from Europe by the Trans-Siberian railway. Starting from Berlin, Mr. Chu went to Moscow, where he resided a month, and thence entrained for Peking. The journey from Moscow to Peking consumed but 13 days, Mr. Chu changing cars but once, in Chita.

Mr. Chu had no trouble whatsoever, and states that poverty is the only evidence of abnormal conditions. Food was plentiful in Moscow and on the train, good meals being obtainable for a matter of 50 cents gold. The cars were comfortably heated, and the trains kept at good speed without interruption. Mr. Chu's fellow-passengers were eleven, three paying and eight riding on passes. Mr. Chu secured a customs certificate at Moscow and his baggage was not troubled anywhere along the line. The fare was \$150 gold.

Mr. Chu was a member of the *China Press* and other China newspapers for several years before he went abroad about three years ago. He represented the *Shun Pao* at the Peace Conference, at the Washington Conference and for two years at the League of Nations assembly in Geneva. He has returned to China to found an International News Agency in Peking. The agency will be privately owned and entirely independent of the government, and will collect Chinese news for abroad, as well as receive news from other countries for distribution in China.

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Who's Who in China



Magistrate Yu Ying-vong

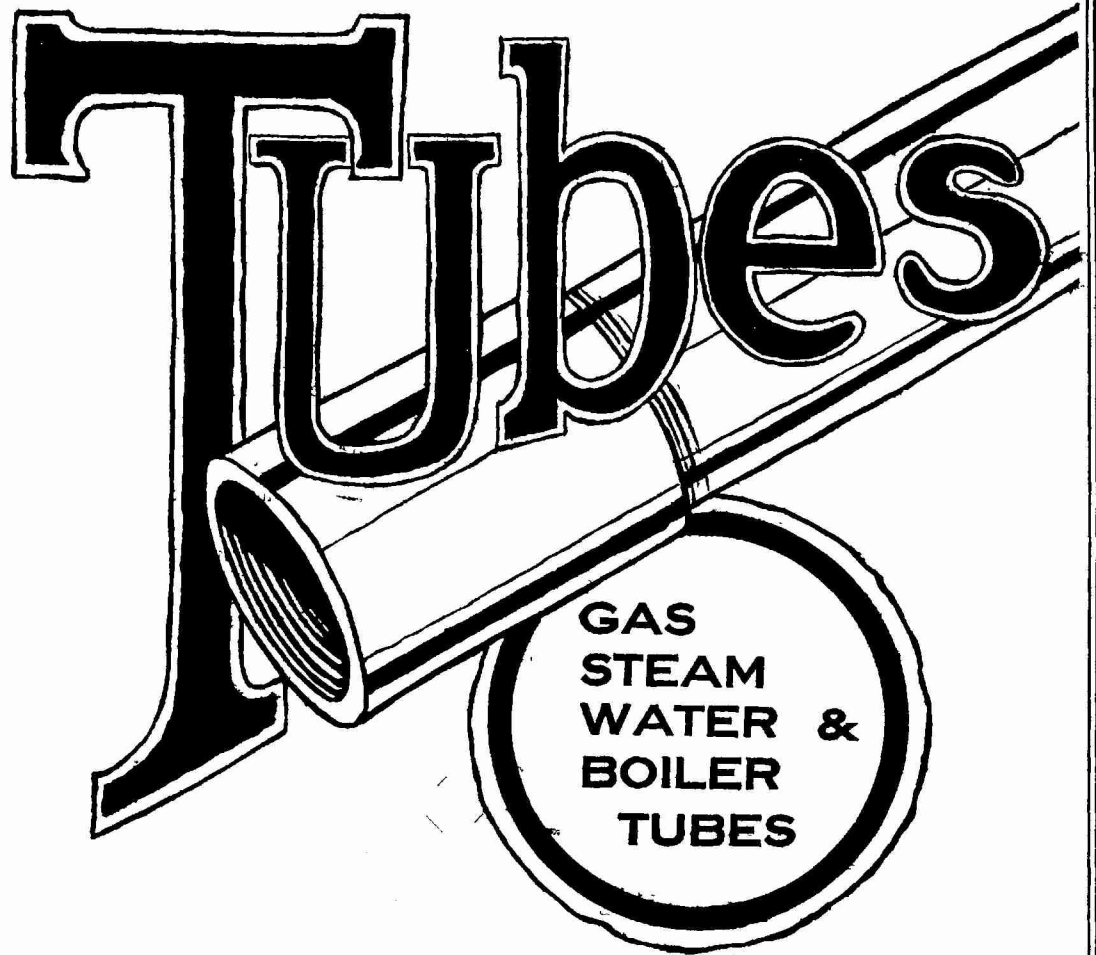
Mr. Yu Ying-vong, who is this year 47 years of age, was appointed first associate magistrate of the International Mixed Court at Shanghai nine years ago. He is a native of Chekiang. A graduate of the National University of Law and Politics, Mr. Yu has served as director-in-chief of the Shanghai District Court and much in bringing it up to its present high efficiency. Magistrate Yu, besides holding his post as first associate Magistrate, is adviser to the Military and Civil Governors of Chekiang and Shanghai. He holds various decorations, including one from the King of Italy and the Tashou Chiaho and the Tashou Paokuang Chiaho which were conferred upon him by the Chinese government. The Ministry of Justice also has conferred upon him the highest gold medal.

Pan-Pacific Conference on Conservation

The first Pan-Pacific Conservation conference will be held in Honolulu during July, 1924, with the world's foremost entomologist, Dr. L. O. Howard, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in the chair. The preliminary work of calling this conference has been in progress for more than a year, and the project was unanimously endorsed by the recent Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference, and resolutions passed asking all of the governments of Pacific lands to give it their support and send delegates.

Liggett and Myers 1922 Financial Statement

The financial statement of Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company for the year ending December 31, 1922, as submitted to the stockholders in St. Louis on February 24, last, shows a net profit of \$8,148,311 after deducting interest on bonds and dividends on preferred stock. Four quarterly dividends of 3 percent each were paid on the common stock, and the company started 1923 with a surplus of \$30,956,740.



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Views In Review

In China you have to pull a lot of wires to erect a wireless station.

It sounds like a contradiction to say that in the area of occupation idleness prevails.

A headline writer announces that peace is near in Ireland, but he fails to say what it is near to.

In the German tongue Essen means to eat; in the French mind Essen means to keep others from eating.

American naval fliers intend to try to go to the north pole with a huge gas bag. We know of one big gas bag that tried to get there but failed.

The antiquated ships of the Chinese navy are hardly seaworthy; therefore when the Chinese government gets into deep water the navy deserts it.

Mr. Lenin is so sick they are changing the color of the government, which is to say they recognize the fact that too much red is bad for the nerves of the sick.

Some government officials would have funds in the government treasury especially earmarked for this or that purpose, as if they needed more marks on their faces than the black eyes they have already.

Men and Events

W. Farmer of Edgeworth Tobacco Company, arrived in Shanghai last week after an extended tour of North China.

W. Mitchell of Saco-Lowell Shops, textile machinery, who recently arrived in Shanghai departed, for America on a short business trip on Monday, April 9, on the *s. s. Empress of Canada*. W. F. Lowell accompanied him as far as Japan on a few days business trip.

The Moral Welfare League held its quarterly meeting at the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society on Wednesday, April 11, the Rev. C. E. Spencer having the meeting in charge. A review of the year's work was presented along with plans for constructive effort considered. Dr. F. M. Neild gave an address.

H. C. Anderson, U. S. Treasury Attache, who arrived in Shanghai from America last week, after spending several weeks in Japan, plans to tour China, visiting Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong and Canton. He is investigating matters in connection with the application of American tariff laws to Chinese imports.

Amos W. Hazard, physical director of the Navy Y. M. C. A., arrived in Shanghai last week, accompanied by Mrs. Hazard to take up his new work in Shanghai. Mr. Hazard has been a physical director for several years and for the last six years has been with the Navy and Army Y. M. C. A. at Newport, R. I.

The Public Works Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council have issued its report of the work accomplished during 1922 and the budget for the year of 1923. Among some of the most important work accomplished during the year as listed is the reconstruction of three bridges in the Settlement, work on buildings, roads, sewerage and drainage. The traffic question is discussed in detail.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, former Minister of Justice, Dr. C. T. Wang, Director-General of Russian Affairs, and Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, arrived in Shanghai this week from Peking. Dr. Wang Chung-hui was guest of honor at a luncheon given by Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and guest of honor at a dinner rendered him on Tuesday evening by Hu Han-ming, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Shanghai representative.

Foo Ping Sheung, commissioner for foreign affairs in Canton, on instruction of the Generalissimo, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has protested to the French consul-general here against further sale of French arms to military factions in South China. It has been alleged that a consignment of arms is now on its way from Marseilles to Haiphong with Yunnanfu as its final destination. General Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan has

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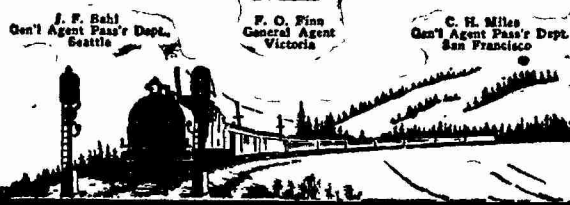
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deposited \$100,000 as part payment, and the consignment left Marseilles March 1, according to a report given out here.

The United States Asiatic destroyer squadron, Division 45, composed of the flagship *Black Hawk*, and seven U. S. destroyers arrived in Shanghai on Thursday, April 12. There are 1,500 officers and men on the vessels who are making their first trip to Shanghai since being assigned to the Asiatic Fleet at Manila. The fleet will remain in port for two weeks before sailing for Chefoo for the summer after being relieved here by the 43rd Division and the U. S. Flag Ship *Huron* with Admiral A. E. Anderson, Commander in Chief, U. S. Asiatic Fleet, and Captain C. D. Stearns of the *Huron*.

The Lingnam Agricultural Review, an agricultural magazine published semi-annually by the Canton Christian College has just been received. The magazine contains some interesting and valuable information about Chinese plants with regard to climatic conditions and adoption of various systems relative to plant classification. The contents of the first issue includes: "The Walter Buffalo for Dairy Purposes" by C. O. Levine; "Sericulture Improvement in South China" by C. W. Howard; "Notes on the Island of Hainan," F. A. McClure; and "A Preliminary Report on Hookworm Investigations," by A. S. Campbell.

The *Review* office is in receipt of a new desk book and hong list printed and published by *The Shanghai Mercury* for Shanghai. The book contains a list of banks, bank holidays, calendar for 1923, Chambers of Commerce, Chinese festivals, churches, clubs, consulates, diary and memoranda, exchange tables, insurance agencies, legal forms on sale, lodges, missionary societies, postal and general information, railway time table, roads in English and French settlements, the Shanghai hong list, Shanghai who's who, street directory, and weights and measures.

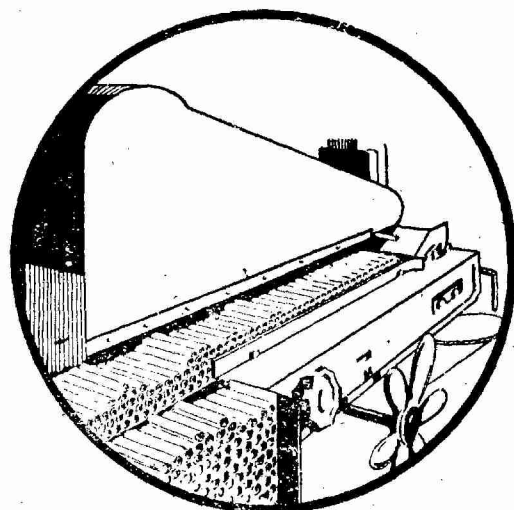
In addition to the number of decorations conferred on Chinese political leaders announced in the *Review* last week, the following prominent merchants have also received the latest honors, the Tashou Paokuang Chiaho: Sung Han-chang, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and manager of the Bank of China, Mr. Chu Pao-san, former chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and Wong Tso-chiu, manager of the Great World. Chun Bing-him, chairman of the Cantonese Merchants' Association and compadore to Messrs. A. W. Burkill & Sons, has had conferred upon him the fourth-class Chiaho.

Detailed information of the opium question in China is contained in the March issue of the bulletin of the International Anti-opium Association of Peking. Chao Hsin Chu, Chinese Charge d'Affaires in London, has given a full report therein of the session in Geneva of the Advisory Committee on Trade in Opium, with special reference to China. A brief article is also included showing the Chinese Maritime Customs seizures of Narcotic Drugs in 1922, showing 80,000 ounces of morphia seized and burnt. The report shows the various countries engaged in this contraband traffic and the British government's report to Peking on their drug question. The Bureau of Drug Inspection and Standardization have given a list of regulations to the Ministry of the Interior and also resolutions to the League of Nations are included in the bulletin. A special pamphlet was published by the Opium Association on "An Estimate of the Yearly Amount of Narcotic Drugs Required for Medical Use in China," by W. H. Graham Aspland, M. D., general secretary of the association.

Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector-General of Customs, and custodian of the sinking fund for the Internal Loan Service, arrived in Shanghai last week enroute to England on a six months home leave. While in Shanghai Sir Francis was guest of honor at many functions, including a reception tendered him by five local Chinese organizations, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Shanghai Bankers' Association, the Native Bankers' Guild, the Chinese Ratepayer's Association and the Shanghai Produce and Stock Exchange. At this reception Sir Francis delivered an important address on the loan consolidation in which he reviewed the history of consolidating the sinking funds for the internal loans. He spoke in Mandarin. Sir Francis referred to the old time when a portion was set aside from the salt surplus a sum of \$14,000,000 and from the receipts of the Ministry of Communications a sum of \$6,000,000 annually in order to pay the principal and interest with regularity. However, since June, no appropriation had been made from the salt revenue for the purpose and the customs surplus had to be held for the consolidation. The Peking government has been trying hard to secure the customs surplus for administrative purposes and up to the present Sir Francis has withheld same for the loan service.

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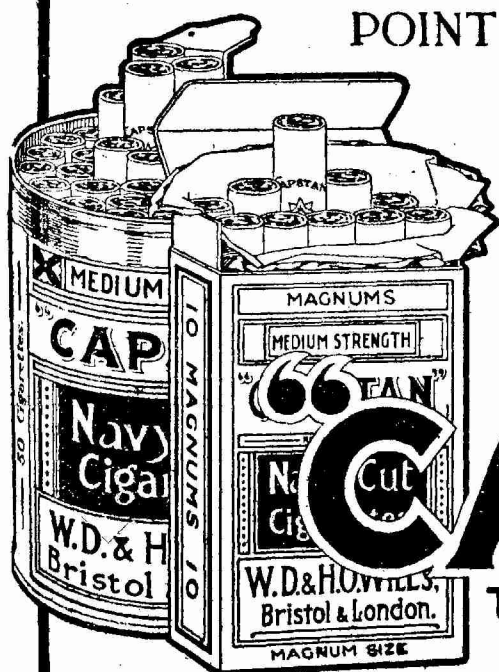
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News from Central China

The United States government is likely to open a Consulate in Chungking, Szechuan Province, in view of the increasing interests of American citizens in that part of China.

Rodney Gilbert, Peking correspondent of the *North China Daily News*, passed through Hankow this week on his holiday trip from Peking. He left for Shanghai on March 30 after staying in Hankow for three days.

A concert-smoker will be held in the Victoria Hall on April 14 by crews of the *U. S. S. Isabel* and *Elcano* which are in port in Hankow. Invitations are open to all communities in town, and the American community in particular is expected in be out in full strength.

The Japanese N. K. K. has put on the Ichang-Chungking run on the upper Yangtze a new steamer, the *Tehyung Maru*, a 500 tonnage vessel built by the Kiangnan Dock at Shanghai. The boat has just arrived in Hankow from Shanghai, and sails from this port for the upriver on April 7 at noon.

There will be a general meeting of the Hankow Chapter of the American Red Cross on April 4, at the American Consulate. At the meeting, business of importance will be brought up for discussion, and all members of the American community and others interested are urged to be present.

General Wu Pei-fu may come to Hankow in the near future to arrange military measures of the Yangtze. The complications and uncertain conditions of the Yangtze provinces including Szechuan seem to have prompted General Wu to come down to Hankow in order to put across his project.

Three Russians were arrested at the Canton-Hankow Railway station in Wuchang last Wednesday, being found in possession of some 3,000 ounces of opium smuggled from Hunan Province to Wuchang. The Russians were handed over to the Chinese authorities in Wuchang by the Railway police who made the arrest.

A Four-Province Athletic Meet is being arranged for student athletes of Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi and Anhwei to be held in Wuchang on May 4-5. Arrangements are made through the Y. M. C. A. in Wuchang, where a committee has been named to, issue invitations to various schools and colleges in Central China provinces.

A concert will be given by pupils of St. Lois School of the American Church Mission on April 7 in aid of the building fund of St. Lois School and the Hupeh kindergarten. An interesting program has been prepared concluding with a "Mother Goose" operetta. The concert arrangements are in the hands of Miss Alice M. Clark.

General Wu Pei-fu's 14th Division of Chihli troops now stationed in Honan will shortly be mobilized to the Peking metropolitan area in view of renewed prospect of a collision with Chang Tso-lin. In spite of fighting with the Szechuanese on the upper Yangtze at this moment, General Wu has reserved all his forces in North China awaiting new developments from Mukden.

The crews of three Chinese gunboats on the Yangtze, not having received any pay for the past ten months, have addressed an urgent demand to the Tuli of Anhwei, General Ma Lien-chia, for their arrears of wages, threatening to go on strike should no money be forthcoming. The captains of these boats are trying to pacify the men whose attitude is watched with anxiety.

James Slevin, an American who is connected with the Chinese Szeteh Company of North China in the capacity of adviser, has recently disclosed his plan of commercial aviation to connect the various parts of China together. In view of unsettled conditions in south China, Mr. Slevin's plan outlines an air line for South China, leaving North China lines in abeyance.

Word from Ichang and Changsha indicates that the river level in those places has suddenly dropped down a considerable depth. This causes steamer services to those river ports to be suspended for the time being until there is a sufficient rise in the river to allow, steam navigation. Several vessels have been held up on the other side of Tungting Lake awaiting high water to come down to Hankow.

The Chamber of Commerce at Kweiyang, the capital of Kweichow, has sent out a circular telegram announcing that after the Yunnan troops had entered the city they looted and burned in all quarters of the city. The damages done are estimated at more than \$300,000. General Yuan Chou-ming, who was defeated and driven away with his Kweichow forces, by the Yunnanese, has not yet been located.

The Baseball committee of Hankow has addressed a communication to Harvard University inviting the Harvard Baseball team to visit Hankow for a series of games. The expense incident to bringing a Harvard team to Hankow

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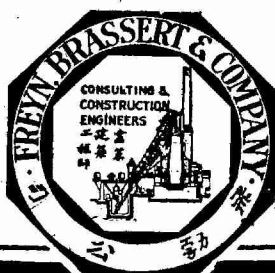
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will be raised by subscription locally. In the event of efforts proving unsuccessful, arrangement will be made for a series with the Peking Marine team, the Champions of all China teams.

J. McArthur, of the Maritime Customs of Yochow, Hunan, died on his 45th birthday at the Roman Catholic Hospital last Monday. Mr. McArthur was on transfer from Yochow to Shanghai, and was spending sometime in port on leave. He was taken ill on Sunday necessitating his removal to the hospital when he was found to be suffering from pleuresy with complications, which caused his death the following morning.

Rev. N. Astrup Larsen, of the Lutheran Mission of Honan, who was until recently connected with the Hankow Foreign Residents Committee as secretary, has reported that Loshan is threatened by bandits and that Kwangchow is also endangered. Mr. Larsen requests that the Chinese authorities be informed and instructed to furnish a military force to offer protection to foreigners and missionary property in those cities.

The annual prize giving of the British Municipal School of Hankow was held in the Victoria Hall on March 28. A short play by the pupils was staged before the presentation. The play was entitled the Masque of the Shoe. Mr. Charleton, chairman of the school committee, in his speech remarked that a problem was at hand in the development of the school for higher classes, and all parents were urged to do their utmost in helping out the plan.

Governor Chao Heng-ti of Hunan is suspected to be acting in concert with General Li Lih-chun in planning for an invasion of Kiangsi Province by way of Hunan. General Wu Pei-fu has addressed an ultimatum to Chao demanding to know an explanation of his recent activities in mobilizing troops in Hunan and fortifying the port of Yochow on the Hupeh-Hunan border. A threat of sending a punitive expedition to Hunan is made by General Wu.

Reports from Honan indicate that bandits are getting busy again in that province. A note received from Kwangchow states that missionaries are once more forced to leave the town. Their departure was to take place shortly after the despatch of their letter which ends:—"Pandemonium will be let loose in the town in a few hours. Kwangchow it will be remembered was one of the few large places which were taken by the bandits during their previous outrages.

The Hankow Chinese Chamber of Commerce followed the general agitations in Hankow for demonstrations against the Twenty-one demands and the Port Arthur and Dalny question. A telegram was sent to the Peking Foreign Office asking for an uncompromising stand in the present negotiations. Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan is concerned about another question, namely the Pienma deadlock, and has telegraphed Peking adding his voice of protest to that boundary question.

Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan has been instructed by General Wu Pei-fu to exercise great care in watching the Hunan and Kiangsi situation, in view of the fact that those two provinces are open to attack by the southerners at any moment. The report that southern troops are preparing for an attack on Kiangsi is further borne out by a subsequent report that they have already attacked Hsuehchow, a city on the northern end of the Canton section of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

The launching of the Japanese gunboat Hira took place last Saturday morning at the Yangtze Engineering Works, Seven Mile Creek. The Hira is the first of two sister vessels made by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha at their Kobe Works and have been assembled in China by the Yangtze Engineering Works. A large number of visitors from Hankow witnessed the interesting ceremony. The Japanese Vice-Consul officiated by cutting off the cord which set the boat well on the river.

The Chinese papers report that Dr. Sun Yat-sen has agreed to a British proposal for the linking up of Canton-Kowloon Railway and the Canton-Hankow Railway, Wuchang-Changsha section. The completion of this gap will link Hankow together with Canton, and thereby Peking and South China will be connected by a trunk line piercing through China. The British syndicate interested is also reported to have agreed to Dr. Sun's development scheme for Kwangtung province.

Dr. W. Granger, of the Asiatic Expedition connected with the American Museum research work in Asia, passed through Hankow on his return from Szechuan province. Mr. Granger recently visited Wanhien and vicinity where he made several valuable discoveries. He has found out remains of several species of prehistoric animals, and on the ground of his observations and discoveries in Szechuan, he stated that the Yangtze Gorges must have been teeming with life at one time.

The fighting in Szechuan is now in favor of the Szechuanese, according to latest advices. Yang Seng is reported to have been kept with his troops in a dilemma. All Northern



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troops in Shensi and Kweichow have been urged to rally to Yang's army in Szechuan in order to help him out in getting his foothold in Szechuen province. The resources of both northern troops and Szechuenese are now taxed almost to the bottom, as both sides are lacking ammunitions and money to carry on the fight any further.

Much boycott demonstration against Japanese goods has evidenced itself in Hankow during the week. Boycott posters and handbills are seen throughout the native town, while several Chinese newspapers make studied efforts to depreciate Japan's stand in the Twenty-One Demands and allied issued. A big parade planned for April 3 was not successfully put through on account of Tschun Hsiao Yao-nan's undue concern of a concomitant recrudescence of labor agitations in connection with the boycott.

In Hankow and Wuchang the students were particularly busy this week in their efforts in holding demonstrations for the abrogation for the Twenty-one Demands and the return of Port Arthur and Dalny. Their efforts this time were unhampered by the authorities, and it is reported by the Japanese that General Wu Pei-fu has ordered all Yangtze Tschuns to give the students a liberal attitude, should they desire to demonstrate against the 1915 pact. Much boycott literature has been disseminated among the people in Hankow and Wuchang.

The *Independent News*, a new newspaper for Hankow, will be out on or about the April 15. The paper will be published by the Independent News Agency, Inc. which has just removed into larger quarters where machinery and printing equipment will be installed. The Independent News Agency, Inc. was started in Hankow some four years ago under the name of a news service by Peter S. Jowe, who is connected with six leading papers in China and advertising agencies in Shanghai and Hankow. For the news paper, Mr. Jowe will be the publisher and editor, Bruno Schwartz being the business manager and city editor.

The annual meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce of Hankow was held in the Chamber offices on April 5. Mr. A. E. Marker, of Arnold Bros. & Co., Ltd., and chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce, in his lengthy report and review of the year's trade, remarked that during the year 1922, trade in Hankow has actually been more handicapped by local than by disturbed conditions of the world. The trade of Hankow is in a dangerous unsound condition such as it will take years of prosperity to repair. The new Committee elected at the meeting were: A. C. Burn; C. A. Fraser; F. C. R. Keed; G. M. Jameson; A. D. Galloway; and E. S. Little.

Hankow, April 7, 1923.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, April 4, to Wednesday, April 11).

With no outstanding developments in the way of news during the week under review, China, Japan, Russia and the Philippines follow out the usual trend of every day affairs. No definite step has been taken with regard to a leader of the Peking Cabinet although an announcement was made to the effect that the present Minister of Foreign Affairs had his resignation accepted with strong possibilities of the acceptance of same position by Dr. Wellington Koo. Sun Yat-sen seems to be gaining ground in his efforts to obtain the six million loan in South China. Yang Sen in Szechuan Province is reported to have captured Chungking. Japan is concerned over boycott of Japanese goods by Chinese merchants which seems to be well organized and under way, and also devoting attention to abrogation treaty of 1915. The Russian situation remains the same, while in the Philippines attention is centered about the outcome of the longstanding haranguing the Philippine National Bank at Manila.

The Mandates issued recently in Peking accepting the resignation of Huang Fu, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and appointment of Wellington Koo, seem to be the latest information on the subject of straightening up the affairs of the Chang Shao-tseng Cabinet. The government has forwarded a despatch to Parliament stating that owing to the urgency and importance of foreign affairs, it has appointed Wellington Koo as acting head of Foreign Affairs, without awaiting usual Parliamentary ratification, expressing the hope that parliament will speedily ratify his appointment, in which case, Dr. Koo might accept the portfolio, although he has not responded in the affirmative. A later report regarding the final decision of Dr. Koo was included in the *Shanghai Times* recently.

"Dr. Wellington Koo this afternoon agreed to accept the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs upon condition that he is not asked to assume office until both Houses of

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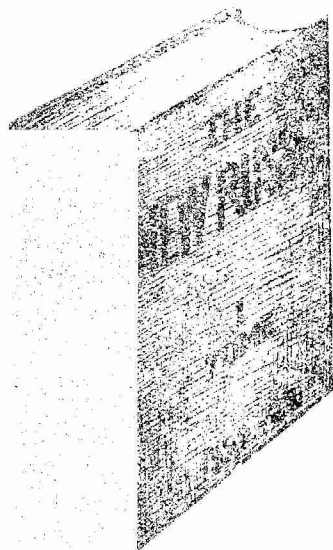
Parliament have ratified his appointment. His tentative acceptance followed earnest exhortations by President Li Yuan-hung and Premier Chang Shao-cheng and an effort is being made this afternoon to induce him to take office at once, accepting the Presidential mandate already signed but not yet sealed.

"There is no question about Parliament ratifying Dr. Koo as Foreign Minister, for he has already been importuned to accept by enough Parliamentary leaders to ensure the requisite number of votes. The reason why the Premier is so anxious for Dr. Koo to take office at once is that the second Chinese Note to Japan seeking to repudiate the Sino-Japanese Treaties of 1915 has been drafted but there is no one in the Foreign Ministry willing to accept the responsibility for sending it out. Vice-Minister Shen Ju-lin has declined to send it and so have his confreres. Whether it is because the original draft was modified in tone or for some other reason has not been divulged.

In the meantime, now that the Foreign Office portfolio is disposed of, a number of M. P's, seeking a partial reorganization of the Cabinet, have preferred charges against Finance Minister Liu En-yuan, alleging that he sanctioned an overissue of stamp tax notes in the amount of \$5,000,000 which he had previously agreed should be sold at 70 per cent. of face value. Li Ching-ho, chief of the Stamp Tax Bureau has resigned because of this and has charged officials in the government bureaus with irregularities in printing the issue. The partial reorganization sought will, apparently, only effect matters of government financial reform if it is successful."

According to the *Asiatic News Agency* during a recent meeting of the Peking Cabinet news to the effect that Dr. Alfred Sze will probably be transferred to London as Chinese Minister and the vacancy caused by this will be filled by Philip Tyau. While this is perhaps rumor still a discussion on this subject took place.

While Wu Pei-fu has remained in the back ground for the past several months or so, he recently granted an interview to the *Chung Mei Service* in Peking in which he expressed his views on the salvation of present day China. He believes that China south of the wall is to be unified first and later Mukden may join in. General Wu in expressing his opinion of Chang Tso-lin said he was very busy in turning his attention to the invaders along the Chinese Eastern Railway, and under such circumstances he didn't think Chang Tso-lin had any idea of preparing another offensive against the Central government. General Wu in his second viewpoint said he did not intend to concentrate upon the Fengtien problem or to cause any political dissension in China today.



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While the boycott against Japanese goods by Chinese students and merchants has gotten under full swing in most parts of China as a result of Japan's treatment of the China abrogation of the 1915 treaty, the merchants in Peking have advised strongly against the boycott. While it is the only apparent weapon in the hands of the Chinese still it should not be enforced at the present moment, perhaps breaking down any of the present friendly feelings (if any) existing between the two neighboring countries. This movement should be well thought out and well organized before being carried out and the last resort after other measures have been tried, was the opinion, expressed by a body of merchants in North China.

While there are not any definite reports reaching us from Szechuan regarding developments in the situation it is reported that Yang Sen has captured Chungking and his Northern forces are gaining ground. In addition to other mixups in China word comes from the Civil Governor recording his interest in Pienma the Chinese territory on the border of Yunnan Province. The *Chung Mei News Agency* carried the following report:

"Pienma is Chinese territory. Taking the weak period at the end of the Ching dynasty, as the best opportunity of forcing their aggressive ideas in China, the British took steps to occupy Pienma. This case has been pending since the inception of the Chinese Republic, for the reason that in the past ten years the affairs of the country have been very upset and there has been no chance to open negotiations with the British. It is a pity that such a long outstanding question has not been settled. Recently the British have established official yamens at a place near Pienma. This step casts envious eyes upon the southwestern provinces of China. Therefore, as the duty of citizens, the people throughout the country should make co-operative efforts to fight for the question. Further, it is earnestly hoped that the President, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will lodge a strong protest with the British Government."

Complications seem to be arising over the Canton political situation and telegrams show the present conditions more complicated than in Peking. An appeal has been made to public organizations in Kwangtung to the Central government and its aides at Paoing and Loyang for the powers to induce General Shen and Yang Hsi-ming to take up the reappointments as director general and assistant director general of Military Affairs, in order to help work toward reunification. At same time another wire states that Dr. Sun Yat-sen is preparing for an emergency and has issued several mandates appointing commanders for his army, who are not the same men appointed by Peking government. Another report from Canton regarding the situation there was included in the *Evening News* of recent date. Yang Shih-yen, Chief of the Financial Administration of Kwangtung, who recently went to Hongkong, wired to Doctor Sun Yat-sen yesterday that the negotiations with the overseas Chinese at the Crown Colony for a loan for \$6,000,000 had been very successful. Doctor Sun was informed that the advance payment of \$3,000,000 would be made upon the draft agreement being signed.

"Rumors are heard that Doctor Sun may appoint Mr. Tang Shao-yi, Civil Governor of Kwangtung in place of Mr. Hsu Shao-tseng. Mr. Tang will soon leave Heung-shan for Canton and has already dispatched his personal representative Eu-yang Yung-chi to the capital to confer with Doctor Sun. Responsible officials here are inclined to believe, however, that Mr. Tang will assist Doctor Sun in the administration of the province only in a personal capacity and that it is unlikely that he will accept the Civil Governorship."

News of importance regarding the Philippine National Bank, came in a report from the Islands during the week under review to the effect that the general manager resigned on a question of policy of the bank. E. W. Wilson, general manager of the bank resigned and W. S. Trinidad was appointed to act in his place pending the appointment of a permanent manager. The resignation came about, it is understood due to a difference of opinion as to the policy to be adopted regarding sugar central finances by the bank and to a divergence of opinion between bank officials and bank auditors concerning the losses of the bank in the sugar troubles of last year. Mr. Wilson's contract with the bank was for five years, of which only two have expired. Mr. Wilson stated he thought the Philippine government would spoil the present sugar arrangement by muddling around.

While Japan has commented extensively on the abrogation of the treaty of 1915 by China and the abrogation of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, still the pending boycott of Japanese goods seems to be of more concern locally. The Japanese comment on this subject was contained in a recent issue of *Toroku* the (in part):

"Following Japan's retrocession of Shantung to China there was a marked improvement in the Chinese sentiment

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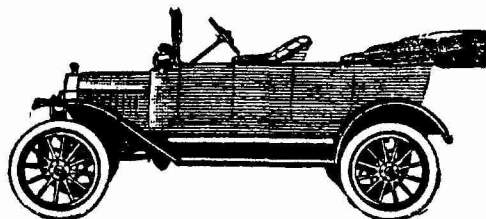
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toward Japan. There was gradual subsidence of anti-Japanese boycotts in many places and a few students associations even urged the dispatch of more Chinese students to Japan for education. When such close friendship as had long been desired by the intellectuals in both countries appeared to be within grasp, the Chinese Parliament suddenly passed an outrageous resolution claiming the abrogation of the Sino-Japanese treaty, which led the Chinese Government to shape its course accordingly. The powers are too disgusted with the conditions prevalent in China at present to think seriously of the Chinese appeal. It is nevertheless a pity that there is a recrudescence of boycott movement against Japanese goods in China, and this situation will be turned to account by those countries who are in competition with Japan in the field of China's trade. Chinese trade with Britain, Japan and America last year through the Shanghai customs totaled 9,400,000, 5,700,000, and 1,400,000 taels respectively. During the past five years the rate of increase for Japan's trade with China has been only 36 per cent, but America's trade with China has increased 68 per cent. It is not difficult to see that Britain and America desire to deal a blow at Japan's trade interests. We do not go so far as to suggest that these countries have instigated the Chinese people to the present hostile sentiment toward Japan, but we are probably not far from the truth if we say that they take a secret delight in the present anti-Japanese situation in China.

"As for the anti-Japanese boycott movement in China, we must say that it is decidedly an unwise step. A certain western observer has truly remarked that no obstacle the Chinese people may put in the way can possibly destroy Japan's predominant position in China commercially. He says that the anti-Japanese boycott movement is a two-edged blade which injures not only Japan but China herself. We observe that the anti-Japanese sentiment runs highest among the students attending schools run by westerners. It is reported that the students of a school under American management in Canton are so hostile that they actually commit violence against Japanese merchants. We do not address ourselves to these people, for we know it is absolutely futile to preach to them the need of Sino-Japanese friendship. To the other Chinese we earnestly advise to consider their present ill-advised movement, which can only result in injuring their own interests."

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

April 5. U. S. Federal authorities arrest eighteen oil company promoters who are alleged of using mails to defraud investing public.—Prohibition goes into effect in Turkey according to Constantinople report.

April 6. Earl of Carnarvon, discoverer of King's tomb dies at Cairo.—London report says Soviet government is insulting in note to England.—Steamship arrives in New steorage list York from Copenhagen with "million dollar" made up of 400 Scandinavian farmers bearing letters of credit estimated to aggregate more than \$1,000,000.

April 7. Heavy storms sweep over Southern part of United States when more than 2,000 are made homeless and many die.

April 8. Much interest is manifested in new British and French diplomats who are taking careful note of soundings of British and French opinions.—Baltimore report says Mr. Hearst purchases Baltimore *New and American* from Frank A. Munsey, the former being largest newspaper in Maryland.

April 10. London report says Charles Watney, Parliamentary representative of Textile Machinery Makers' Association calls attention to scheme to establish textile technical school in Shanghai which is now before British government.—New type of aero machine breaks test record of 573 hours at full speed which will cut cost.

April 11. London report says owing to condition of M. Lenin, a report from Riga says entire reorganization of entire system of government of Russia is decided at Moscow.—South Abyssinia is depopulated by slavery is a charge contained in a letter to the *Times* (London).

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The re-opening of the market after the Easter Holidays witnessed another effort to force prices down, but just when the apathy seemed greatest, the bulls resumed aggressive operations, and aided by a lighter movement of actual cotton caused nervousness among the opposing interest with the result that the decline has been fully recovered.

On the whole, the outlook as it appears to-day does not seem to warrant the expectation of extreme fluctuations, and the probability, therefore, is for a continuance of rather narrow markets until the situation will shape itself in one way or the other in a more decided manner, and conservatism should therefore be the keynote of any operations entered into at the present time.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been quite brisk. New business for export has been booked, some 16,000 to 17,000 bales in all counts of various chops at an advance of one to two taels as compared with last week's level, and over 3,000 bales direct business with the mills have been recorded at prevailing prices and the market closed with a steady undertone.

Liverpool, April 5, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot.....	15.64 Pence
" " May	15.94 "
" " July	15.25 "
Market:—Firm.	

New York, April 5, 1923.

New York Market:—May.....	29.83 Cents
July.....	28.95 "
October	25.70 "
December	25.25 "
January	24.92 "
Spot	30.05 "
Market:—Firm.	

Bombay, April 5, 1923.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May.....	Rps. 520 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, May	" 417 " "
Market:—Steady.	

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot.....	Tls. 37.00
Shanghai, Spot.....	" 33.50
M-ginned, Spot	" 33.50
Taichong, Spot.....	" 34.50
Shensi, Spot.	" 30.00
Market:—Steady.	

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American, two years in China as physician for mining company, desires similar position with industrial plant. College graduate, large experience in tropical and industrial medicine. Excellent recommendations. At present, in America. Address inquiries to Medical Officer, care. Weekly Review.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, April 4th, 1923.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver at $32\frac{1}{2}$ d. and $32\frac{1}{8}$ d. is $\frac{1}{8}$ d. lower than last week, for ready and forward delivery respectively. Our official quotation for T/T on London is unchanged at $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. After strength, mainly due to sales of gold T/T by our local gold dealers, and "end of the month" exchange settlement, to-day our exchange market shows signs of weakness. The gold dealers are inclined to cover their oversold position in gold, on news from America that the treasury has announced that no further purchases of silver will be made under the "Pitman Act" after the 1st July. Exports are dull again and our stock of silver is improving. It is estimated that silver is improving. It is estimated that silver to the extent of Tls. 4,800,000 is due to arrive before the end of the month and a further Tls. 2,500,000 early in May.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver Tls. 25,613,000 an increase of Tls. 1,208,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... \$ 35,770,000 an increase of \$ 760,000.

Estimated value Tls. 51,367,000 as against Tls. 56,475,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for March	Thursday March 29	Friday March 30	Saturday March 31	Monday April 2	Tuesday April 3	Wednesday April 4
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/1.550	3/2				3/2	3/2
D/Dtts. "	—	3/2 $\frac{1}{2}$				3/2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/2 $\frac{1}{2}$
4m/s "	—	3/2 $\frac{1}{2}$				3/2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/2 $\frac{1}{2}$
T/T India	232.720	235 $\frac{1}{2}$				235 $\frac{1}{2}$	235 $\frac{1}{2}$
T/T France	1,174.200	1135				1115	1130
T/T N.Y.	73.520	74 $\frac{1}{2}$				74	74
T/T H'kong	73.560	73 $\frac{1}{2}$				73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
T/T Japan	66.040	65 $\frac{1}{2}$				65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
T/T Batavia	188.400	190 $\frac{1}{2}$				190 $\frac{1}{2}$	190 $\frac{1}{2}$
T/T Straits	75.150	74 $\frac{1}{2}$				74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. }	3/3.570	3/4				3/4	3/4
Grid, D/A }							
4m/s " D/P	—	3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$				3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$
6m/s " D/A	3/4.070	3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$				3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$
4m/s B/F. }	1,224.200	1185 nom.				1165	1180
C., D/A, D/P }							
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	77.470	78				77 $\frac{1}{2}$	78
4m/s " Docs	—	78 $\frac{1}{2}$				78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling Bullion.

*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.

*N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)

Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch

Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)

Shanghai Mexican Dollars per \$100

Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

**Closing Price in New York for Previous day

Bank of England rate of discount

Bank of France rate of discount

London open Market rate of Dis 3 m/s.

" " 4

" " 6

	March 29	March 30	March 31	April 2	April 3	April 4
32 $\frac{1}{2}$					32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
G. \$ 68 $\frac{1}{2}$					G. \$ 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	G. \$ 68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tls.					Tls.	Tls.
30670					31050	31210
11100					11100	11100
72.175					72.125	72.10
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %					4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	4%

London on Paris	T/T 71.22
London on Germany	T/T 98200
New York on London	T/T 46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bombay on London	T/T 1/4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hongkong on "	T/T 2/4
Yokohama " "	T/T 2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$

New Books and Publications

The Naturalist in Manchuria, Volume I. by Arthur de Carle Sowerby, F. R. G. S., F. Z. S., M. B. O. U. Tientsin: Tientsin Press, Ltd: 1922.

It is with profound pleasure and profit that any lover of Nature will follow the experiences of Arthur de Carle Sowerby, explorer and naturalist of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., in his latest book, *The Naturalist in Manchuria*.

Volume One, *Travel and Exploration*, is the only one of the series of five volumes, yet at hand. It is a personal narrative of the author of his three trips to Manchuria in 1913 and 1914. It is intended for the general reader, while the remaining four volumes are to be technical books for the student of natural history and for the guidance of future explorers of Manchuria.

The trips made by Mr. Sowerby were extremely hazardous. For the most part, he was unaccompanied by any foreigner, and not only was he at the mercy of a wild country inhabited by ignorant people, constantly in danger from disease, treacherous rivers, wild animals and poisonous snakes, but he was more than once menaced by bandits. The relation of such experience makes exciting reading for the lover of adventure, and cannot but arouse intense admiration for the courage displayed by the author in the cause of science.

The first volume tells of the hardships of travel by cart into the depths of Manchuria, gives the customs and thoughts of the people with whom the author came into contact, describes miles of river travel, and woven prominently through all is beautiful and, one feels certain, accurate description of the flora and fauna of those little known regions.

The author hunted every form of animal from huge bears to tiny moles, and one of the finest tributes to

him is to be found in the humanity with which he hunted and collected specimens for museums at home. Time and again, he refrained from shooting bird and beast because he knew it was the season when young offspring awaited somewhere the return of the parent with food. His treatment of the people whom he found was likewise stamped with kindness and generosity for their condition, though he was often sorely tried by their ignorance which even threatened his life.

The first volume contains some thirty plates of photographs secured by the author and three colored plates from paintings of his own. One regrets that but three such paintings were reproduced, for the three are beautiful and add much to the pleasure of the reader. One suggestion might be tendered for future editions, and that is that a map of the country, particularly indicating the routes followed by the author, be included.

Chinese Ditties, by E. T. C. Werner. Tientsin: Tientsin Press, Ltd: 1922.

E. T. C. Werner, retired H. B. M. Consul, Foochow, has just made another contribution to the English-reading public in a little pamphlet entitled "*Chinese Ditties*."

The ditties are fragments of song which the author states are sung all over China and are common knowledge of the people in the same way as "*Little Miss Muffet*" and "*Jack and Jill*" are amongst English-speaking people. The author claims recognition for the Chinese ditties because they are a source of pleasure and consolation to the millions of Chinese who sing them daily, and accordingly have a psychological value in understanding the Chinese nation.

The Chinese is given in each case, followed by the translation into English, with explanation of otherwise obscure meanings. One such will serve to give an idea of the content:

"By the time one's summer clothes are made, ice has formed on the water; by the time one's winter clothes are made, the leaves of the willow are green.

"(This song, commonly heard in Peking, refers to the time wasted by slothful workers.)"

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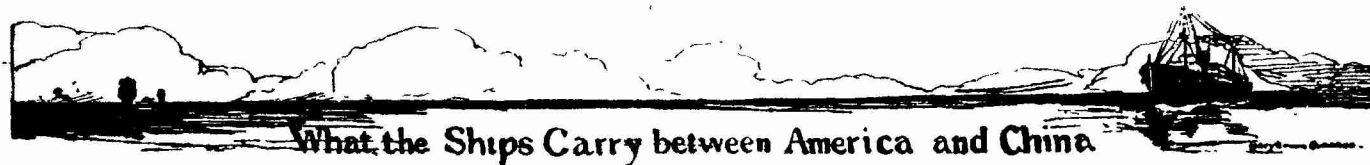
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Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Keys Plb.—Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pisces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Custom: Rate Feb. Tls. 1.26 equal Gold \$1)

S. S. President Grant, March 13.

*S. S. President Madison, from
U. S. A., March 9.*

S. S. Slavic Prince, March 22.

Silk, Raw, Filature:

To Seattle.

Egg, Albumen, Dried..	Pla.	36
Egg, Yolk, Dried.....	"	41
Egg, Whole, Dried.....	"	105
Walnuts, Kernels.....	"	87
Skins, Kid.....	Pcs.	10, 980
Skins, Wolf.....	"	111
To Galveston.....		
Hair, Human.....	Pla.	169
To Cincinnati.....		
Foreign Goods.....		
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 3	Hk. Tls.	390
To Buffalo.....		
Intestines, Pigs, Salted.	Pla.	188
Intestines, Sheep's.....	"	6
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	475
To New York.....		

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports,		
Bls. 20.....	„	20.26
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai,		
Bls. 30.....	„	29.76
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild. other Ports,		
Bls. 13.....	Pls.	13.04
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	„	113.60
Feathers.....	„	15
Groundnuts, Kernels ..	„	840
Intestines, Pigs', Salted,	„	167
Intestines, Sheep's „	„	15
Seed, Sesamum	„	840
Walnuts, Kernels.....	„	226
Skins, Kid	Pcs.	20,600
Skins, Lamb	„	11,400
Skins, Marmot	„	15,531
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	810

S. S. Hopsang, March 5, from
U. S. A.,

Lard.....	Pls.	14
S. S. <i>Toba Maru</i> , March 13.		
To Willmington		
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pcs.	28,000
To Philadelphia.		
Wool, Sheep's.....	Pls.	398
To New York.		
Antimony, Oxide.....	"	1,440
Antimony, Regulus...	"	7,980
Bristles.....	"	47
Camphor.....	"	100
Groundnuts, Kernels..	"	780
Groundnuts, in Shell..	"	252
Hair, Horse.....	"	22
Hides, Cow.....	"	1,803
Intestines, Pigs', Dried.	"	67
Net:galls.....	"	576
Oil, Wood.....	"	4,122
Hats, Rush.....	Pcs.	62,400
Skins, Goat Untanned.	"	67,818
Skins, Kid.....	"	2,758

S. S. Agamemnon, March 14.

To Boston.		
Cotton Waste.....	Pls.	980
Cotton Yarn, Waste...	"	868
Hides, Cow.....	"	458
Skins, Goat.....	Pcs.	10,925
To New York.		
Antimony Regulus....	Pls.	501
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 82...	"	321
Cotton, Waste.....	"	515
Cotton, Yarn, Waste...	"	1,148
Feathers, Duck.....	"	210
Hair, Horse Tail.....	"	56
Hides, Buffalo.....	"	140
Tallow, Vegetable.....	"	837
Skins, Goat Untanned.	Pcs.	51,811

Apples, Fresh.....	Pb.	35
Cheese.....	"	4
Flour, Wheat.....	"	42,172
Herrings, Salt.....	"	1,580
Macaroni.....	"	12
Wheat.....	"	7,500
Motor-cars.....	Pcs.	29
Shoes.....	Pairs	8,528
Cigarettes.....	Millie	56,250

S. S. West Jena, from U. S. A.,
March 9.

Flour, Wheat..... Pls. 7,155
Timber:
Softwood, Ordinary
Sawn.....Sup. ft. 634,270

S. S. Kumeric, from U. S. A.,
March 10.

Waterproof Cloth.....	Yds.	541
Iron Nails, Cut	Pls.	34
Iron, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts.....	Pls.	397
Grease	"	136
Paper, Writing.....	"	98
Shoes.....	Pairs	805
Underwear.....	Doz.	81
Oil, Lubricating.....	Galls.	62,892
Oil, Unclassed	"	5,880
<i>S. S. Alabama Maru, March 9.</i>		
from U. S. A.,		
Flour, Wheat.....	Pls.	19,210
Herrings Salt	"	1,311
Wax, Paraffin	"	2,417
Cigarettes.....	Mille	57,500

S. S. Empress of Asia, March 12.
from U. S. A.,

Cigarettes Mille 60,000
S. S. Celtic Prince, from U. S. A.,
March 12.

Iron Bolts and Nuts . . .	Pla.	18
Iron Nails, Cut	"	23
Iron, Galvanized, Wire.	"	12
Calcium, Carbide of . . .	"	165
Carbon, Black	"	190
Cheese	"	7
Grease Lubricating,		
Mineral	"	288
Indigo Paste, Artificial.	"	250
Ink, Printing	"	186
Leadfoil and Tinfoil		
Mixture	"	1,500
Paper, Writing	"	36
Paper, Unclassed	"	47
Tobacco, Leaf	"	6,873
Wax, Paraffin	"	1,329
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	14,646
Paints, Unclassed	"	100
Cigarettes	Mille	100
Oilcloth	Pcs.	1,760

S. S. Esther Dollar, March 22.

To Boston.		
Nutgalls	Pls.	525
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pcs.	25,000
To Philadelphia		
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	Pls.	28
To New York.		
Antimony, Regulus ...	Pls.	420
Antimony Oxide	"	1,099
Bristles	"	100
Camphor	"	177
Hides, Cow	"	245
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pcs.	44,250

To Boston.		
Antimony, Regulus...	Pls.	168
Hides, Cow	"	797
Nutgalls.....	"	525
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pcs.	15,000
To Wilmington.		
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pcs.	48,037
To New York.		
Antimony Regulus...	Pls.	420
Feathers.....	"	99
Hides, Cow	"	77
Hides, Buffalo	"	509
Intestines, Pigs' Salted.	"	26
Nutgalls.....	"	384
Hats, Rush.....	Pcs	10,000
Skins, Doe.....	"	4,448
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	"	44,663

S. S. President; Lincoln, March 10.

To Honolulu.

Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	1,250
To San Francisco.		
Silk, Pongees. Honan .	Pls.	3.39

Silk, Pongees, Shantung ..	10.02
Tea, Black, Shanghai ..	3
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 3 .. Pcs.	12
Egg, Albumen, Dried ..	15
Groundnuts, Kernels ..	900
Intestines, Pig's, Salted ..	63
Tallow, Vegetable	200
Walnuts, in Shell	392
Walnuts, Kernels	406
Umbrellas	1,865
Carpets	7,158
Foreign Goods.	
Cylinders, Empty	13
Milk, Evaporated	133
To Texas.	

Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	160
To Chicago.		
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports,		
Bls. 37.....	Pla.	37.48
Umbrellas.....	Pcs.	509
To Knoxville.		
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	662
To Baltimore.		
Bristles.....	Pla.	45

To Scranton,		
Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports,		
Bls. 2.....	„	1.99
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
White, other Ports,		
Bls. 2.....	„	2

To Philadelphia.		
Hemp	„	211
To Boston.		
Cotton Yarn, Grey.		
Shanghai.....	„	65
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pcs.	46,120
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled :		
White, other Ports,		
Bls. 35.....	„	35.40

Wild, other Ports,			
Bl. 126.....	Pb.	126	60
Silk, Pongees, Honan ..	"	85	67
Silk, Pongees, Shantung ..	"	14	92
Tea, Black, Shanghai ..	"	1	
Bristles.....	"	18	
Chinaware, Coarse	"	18	
Chinaware, Fine.....	"	92	
Cotton, Waste.....	"	233	
Feathers.....	"	105	
Groundnuts, Kernels ..	"	840	
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted ..	"	91	
Intestines, Goats,' Salted ..	"	22	
Intestines, Sheep's Salted ..	"	20	
Seed, Sesamum	"	1,680	
Tobacco, Leaf	"	1,153	
Wool, Camels'.....	"	52	
Wool, Sheep's.....	"	1,757	
Skin Crosses, Lamb	"	400	
Skin Mats, Dog.....	"	2,000	
Skins, Goat, Untanned ..	"	268,876	
Skins, Kid.....	"	11,500	
Skins, Lamb	"	10,000	
Skins, Sheep	"	300	
Skins, Squirrel	"	10,709	
Skins, Wolf.....	"	812	
Musk.....	Tals.	203	
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	39,101	

Treasure:	
Gold Dollars . . . Hk. Tls.	304

S. S. Titan, from U. S. A.,
March 5.

Printed, Shirts, 32 in.		
by 30 yd.....	pcs.	4,450
Waterproof Cloth.....	Yds.	354
Iron Bars	Fls.	655
Iron Hoops.....	"	69
Iron Bolt and Nuts.....	"	50
Iron Plates.....	"	162
Iron Wire Shorts	"	1,020
Iron Sheets.....	"	554
Iron Wire.....	"	22

Iron, Galvanized :		
Sheets, Plain	"	289
Wire Shorts	"	830
Asbestos Packing	"	6
Bacon	"	5
Cement	"	750
Gum, Arabic	"	41
Indigo Paste, Artificial	"	3,010
Paper, Writing	"	24
Paper, Wax	"	45
Paper, Unclassed	"	793
Pitch	"	45
Tinfoil and Leadfoil	"	1,164
Tobacco, Leaf	"	9,152
Motor-cycles	No.	16
Varnish	Galls.	1,704
Dyes, Anniline, Pkgs		
5	Hk. Tls.	1,041
Machinery		277,366

S. S. Bolton Castle, March 9.

To Wilmington.
Skins, Goat, Untanned. Pcs. 89,300
To New York.

Cotton, Yarn, Waste.. Pls.	504
Feathers	100
Skins, Goat's Untanned Pcs.	25,020

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MACNAIR, PH. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: (A) The Wireless Controversy—The Open Door Policy.

References: Pp. 189-91

Questions: 1. What is the Open Door Policy? 2. Under what conditions and by whom was this policy evolved? 3. What was the "Anfu clique," and in what way was it responsible for the present discussion? 4. What can you say in reference to secret agreements in the light of the Paris Peace Conference, the League of Nations, and the Washington Conference? 5. Why is the question of Wireless Stations in China of great importance aside from the question of the Open Door Policy? Explain fully. 6. Is the question as to the workability of the Japanese Wireless Station in Peking of real importance at the present juncture? Why? 7. What would internationalization of radio communication in China mean? Why is it argued that this should be avoided? 8. Why does this question directly affect the Open Door Policy?

(B) The Wireless Controversy—Statement of the American Legation

References: Pp. 192-93

Questions: 1. What was the date on which the wireless contract was signed? 2. With what Japanese Company? Who signed for the Company? Who signed for China? 3. How much was the Station to cost? 4. With what countries was it to communicate? 5. What arrangements were made for financing this Station? Where was the money to be raised, and deposited? When was it to be repaid? 6. Are the receipts of the Station to be security for the loan? 7. If the Protest of the Japanese is successful what effect will this have on radio communications from the economic centers of China? Explain. 8. What is the "Most-favored-nation Clause," and in what treaty with America is it to be found? 9. How does this affect the likelihood of Japan's success in this protest? 10. How does the Nine Power Treaty affect the claims of America and Japan? 11. Has this Treaty come into

effect? 12. Of what significance are the remarks of Messrs. Balfour and Hughes at the Washington Conference on this subject? 13. Is the proposed American Station in the area of the Japanese Station? Explain. 14. Of what importance are the resolutions or discussions which occurred at the preliminary Conference on Electric Communications held at Washington in 1920? 15. Analyze carefully the last paragraph in column 1, p. 193.

(C) The Wireless Controversy—The Japanese Protest

References: Pp. 193-4.

Questions: 1. When was this protest made? 2. What is said in reference to the Nine Power Treaty? 3. What do the Japanese make of the statements of Messrs. Hughes and Balfour? 4. What arguments are made as to Monopolies in China which the Japanese argue justify the Mitsui Company in its claims? 5. Do you consider thirty years to be a "reasonable term of years"? 6. Do you think the radio communications between China and the foreign nations can be conveniently handled by one Station near Peking? Reasons?

Topic 2: "Redemption" of Chinese Students in the United States

References: Pp. 202-204.

Questions: 1. Who is the writer of this article and what is his object? 2. What bases for criticism are there for Chinese returned students from America? 3. From your own acquaintance with such students would you consider them to be failures? What is a "failure"? 4. To what conclusions does the writer arrive? 5. Has the time come for China to stop sending young men abroad for educational purposes? 6. Suggestion: Hold a class discussion on the advantages and disadvantages of Chinese studying abroad.

Topic 3: The Chinese in the Japanese Empire

References: Pp. 196, 198, 200, 202

Questions: 1. How far back does the tradition of Chinese immigration into Japan go? 2. About how many

Chinese students and merchants are now in Japan proper? In Formosa? In Kwantung? In Korea? 3. Where do most of the Chinese business men live? The students? 4. Who are the San-Kiang men? 5. Can you suggest reasons why the Chinese in Japan do not change as much as Chinese in the Netherlands, Indies and the Philippine Islands? 6. Is there free emigration of Chinese laborers to Japan? Why? 7. Does this throw any light on the question of Japanese emigration to America? 8. How may a Chinese become a citizen of Japan? 9. In which part of the empire have many so become? What are they called? 10. Why have so many Chinese gone to study in Japan? How do the numbers of these compare with those of an earlier period? Explain.

Topic 4: "Returning the Boxer Indemnity with Strings Attached"

References: P. 191

Questions: 1. How does it happen that there is so much talk of returning the Boxer Indemnity to China? When did this question come up for general discussion? 2. When did America develop its scheme for benefitting China by the return of this money? 3. Was this the first time that America had done this for China? 4. Has America profited from the education of Chinese students? 5. What explanation is given for the weakness of the government educational system at present? 6. Which schools in China are generally speaking the most successful at present? Why? 7. What comments are made in reference to the education of Chinese in Japan? 8. What deductions are made? Do you agree with these? Why?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The Week in the Far East

References: Pp. 218-20

Questions: 1. What effect has the appointment of General Shen Hung-ying to the position of Tuli in Kwangtung had upon the Cantonese? Was it a surprise when it was announced in Peking? Why? 2. Discuss the execution of Miss Wong Pei-yung. What do the Chinese language newspapers say on this subject? 3. Who is now Minister of Foreign Affairs in Peking? 4. What would be the effect if the police and military guards should go on strike in Peking? 5. Discuss the question of the right of government officials to go on strike from the point of view of political theory. 6. Of what will the "rehabilitation" of Fukien province consist? 7. What seem to be the plans of General Yang Sen in Szechuan? What is his relation to Wu Pei-fu?

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In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.

U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

U. S. MARSHAL, } Thurston R. Porter.
DISBURSING OFFICER, }

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299-331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083-4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179).
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING } Nelson E. Lurton.
COMMITTEE: } W. W. Blume
 } Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

April 4, 1923, Cause No. 1852	Ping Keß v. Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.; testimony taken of Fong Dao Chen, Zau Pao Shu, Lee Garner, C. Van Der Starr and H. Wiley.
" 9, " " " 2115	Deem v. Deem; testimony taken of Elizabeth Rowan Deem, Wong Tah Kwei, and Tsao Yen Dih.
" 9, " " " 1958	Auto Castle v. I. Delbourgo; Motion to dismiss appeal.
" 9, " " " 2096	Brooke v. Brooke; testimony taken of H. W. Brooke and W. Brandt.
" 10, " " " 2061	Foreign Mission Board v. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, and Pierce v. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy; Testimony taken of S. W. Green, H. Pierce, Ethel Pierce, Mrs. Pierce, G. C. McDaniels J. A. Samples, H. G. Mackenzie and E. M. Hynd.
" 10, " " " 2063	

(By the Commissioner)

April 7, 1923 Cause No. 2143	U. S. v. R. A. Hutchinson; continued one week.
" 7, " " " 2151	U. S. v. V. M. Haimovitch; testimony taken of Sub-Insp. Milne, Yui Tah Sz. V. M. Haimovitch.

HENG FU CHANG, PLAINTIFF vs. CHINA & MONGOLIA EXPORT CO. INC., DEFENDANT.

(Cause No. 1043; decided October 7, 1922.)

SYLLABUS

(By the Court.)

1. Guaranty: DEFAULT in the principal obligation is a condition precedent to holding the guarantor.
2. Id.: NOTICE. The latter is ordinarily entitled to notice of the default.
3. Id.: CONSIDERATION is essential to a valid contract of guaranty.
4. Id.: Id.: Payment of an existing indebtedness does not constitute a sufficient consideration.

Richard T. Evans, Esquire, for plaintiff.

Messrs. Kent & Mounsey, by Mr. Mounsey, for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The plaintiff sues to recover "on an account stated and agreed in the sum of \$10,164.72." The answer admits this averment but—

"denies that the said sum or any part thereof is now due and payable for that the plaintiff is guarantor of Siao Tze Cheng and others in respect of a contract with the defendant for the supply of sheep fur coats as confirmed by a memorandum signed by the plaintiff on the 4th day of June, 1920, a copy of which is hereto attached, marked 'Defendant's Exhibit 'I.' By reason of the failure of the contractor to supply the number and quality of fur coats called for by their contract, the defendant has suffered serious losses."

The evidence offered by defendant consists entirely of the original of Exhibit "I" and of another document signed by defendant through its secretary and containing the following supplemental clause—

"I, the undersigned, Compradore to the China & Mongolia Export Co. Inc., being responsible for the fulfilling of this present contract, have in witness hereof hereunto put my hand and seal. Tientsin, the 29th September, 1919. (Sgd) Siao Tze Cheng."

Plaintiff's name does not appear on or in connection with said instrument. In testifying, however, plaintiff admits that the last named instrument is the one referred to in defendant's Exhibit "I" as follows:

"Mr. Chang Heng Fu hereby ratifies and confirms his guarantee appended to the contract in English and Chinese of the 28th day of September 1919 between the China and Mongolia Export Co. Inc., and Siao Tze Cheng for the delivery of sheep pelt coats, whereby Mr. Chang Heng Fu guarantees the due fulfillment by the said Siao Tze Cheng of the said contract."

(To be continued next week)

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of

Cause No. 2121

ALBERT WILLIAM PONTIUS,

Estate No. 495

Deceased.

NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 17, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

PERCY H. MILLARD,
British-American Tobacco Co.,
22, Museum Road,
Shanghai, China.

March 17, 1923.

April 7, 1923, Cause No. 2142	U. S. v. P. Giovannini; testimony taken of W. H. Pike, Kyl Zi Kyi, P. Giovannini.
" 7, " " " 2150	U. S. v. F. W. Schlobohm; testimony taken of Sub-insp. Milne, Kyl Zi Kyi and F. W. Schlobohm.
" 7, " " " 2149	U. S. v. Coronel; plea of guilty.
" 7, " " " 2102	W. Frederick v. A. G. Fuller; testimony taken of W. Frederick.
" 8, " " " 2019	Fredrick Richmond v. Dodge, Seymour & Co. motion to dismiss: plaintiff's motion for leave to amend.
" 9, " " " 2156	U. S. v. Harold B. Moore; testimony taken of N. Tabuchi, S. Fukii, Wong Ching Yuen, John Kane, E. Roberts, D. Doyle, and H. B. Moore.
" 9, " " " 2155	U. S. v. A. Vanhoffen; plea to jurisdiction.

Judgments and Orders:

Apr. 3, 1923, Cause No. 2141	U. S. v. Nelson; order.
" 3, " " " 2119	U. S. v. Quinby; sentence.
" 3, " " " 2053	In re assignment of Cosmos Commercial Corporation; order allowing compensation to assignee.
" 5, " " " 2003	U. S. v. Roberts; Order of dismissal.
" 5, " " " Canton Consular Court	In re Estate of Pearl L. Bertch; order authorizing approval of final report.
" 5, " " " 1316	In re estate of Wm. H. Dietrich; order closing administration.
" 6, " " " 2153	Brode v. Brode; Order for service by publication.
" 9, " " " 1990	Shing-Pei We v. Journal of Commerce Press; order directing payment of proved claims.

(By the Commissioner)

" 7, " " " 2151	U. S. v. V. M. Haimovitch; dismissed with warning.
" 7, " " " 2142	U. S. v. P. Giovannini; dismissed.
" 7, " " " 2150	U. S. v. F. W. Schlobohm; dismissed.
" 7, " " " 2149	U. S. v. Coronel; assessed costs and warned.
" 7, " " " 2102	W. Frederick v. A. G. Fuller; judgment for plaintiff.
" 7, " " " 2019	Fredrick Richmond v. Dodge Seymour & Co., Hudford Motors; leave to amend.
" 9, " " " 2156	U. S. v. H. B. Moore; sentence.

Miscellaneous Filings:

April 3, 1923,	Pacific Trading Co. Inc.; articles of incorporation.
" 3, " " Cause No. 2146,	Arthur Isler v. B. Powers; petition; summons issued.
" 3, " " " 2147,	U. S. v. Duskin; information; warrant issued.
" 3, " " " 2148,	U. S. v. Corcoran; affidavit; warrant issued.
" 3, " " " 2119,	U. S. v. Quinby; final commitment issued.
" 3, " " " 2132,	M. J. Pocha v. L. D. Kearny; marshal's return of summons.
" 3, " " " 2138,	Tam Shui Ming v. A. R. Burt; marshal's return of summons.
" 4, " " " 2121,	In re estate of Albert W. Pontius, deceased; affidavit of publication.

April 4, 1923, Cause No. 2149,	U. S. v. Coronel; complaint.
" 4, " " " 2150,	U. S. v. Schlobohm; complaint.
" 4, " " " 2151,	U. S. v. Haimovitch; complaint.
" 4, " " " 2148,	U. S. v. Corcoran; marshal's return of warrant.
" 4, " " " 1999,	D. R. Williams et al. v. A. T. Steele; motion for dismissal of appeal, and execution.
" 4, " " " 2103,	Maria P. Kamoff v. International Banking Corporation; notice of appearance of counsel for defendant.
" 5, " " " 1939,	Banque Industrielle de Chine v. Sonn Brothers Import & Export Co.; praecipe for alias writ of execution; alias writ of execution issued.
" 5, " " " 2132,	M. J. Pocha v. L. D. Kearny; answer.
" 5, " " " 2064,	In re William H. Lunt's will; inventory.
" 5, " " " 2016,	In re William H. Sears' will; affidavit of publication.
" 5, " " " 2152,	U. S. v. Richards; complaint.
" 5, " " " 2102,	W. Frederick v. A. G. Fuller; motion for judgment by default.
" 5, " " " 2020,	Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; notice of motion on demurrer.
" 5, " " " 2153,	Brode v. Brode; complaint; affidavit.
" 6, " " " 2146,	Arthur Isler v. B. Powers; marshal's return of summons.
" 6, " " " 2154,	Louis E. Osburn v. Asia Banking Corporation; complaint; summons issued.
" 6, " " " 2153,	Brode v. Brode; summons issued.
" 6, " " " 2133,	In re estate of Paul S. Reinsch, deceased; deposition.
" 6, " " " 2096,	Brooke v. Brooke; praecipe for subpoena; motion for judgment by default.
" 6, " " " 2115,	Deem v. Deem; motion for judgment by default.
" 6, " " " 1939,	Banque Industrielle de Chine v. Sonn Brothers Import & Export Co.; marshal's return of alias writ of execution.
" 6, " " " 2132,	M. J. Pocha v. L. D. Kearny; application to set for hearing.
" 6, " " " 1678,	Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al.; amended answer.
" 6, " " " 1958,	The Auto Castle v. I Delbourgo; motion for dismissal.
" 6, " " " 2019,	Fredrick Richmond v. Dodge Seymour & Co., Hudford Motors; motion to dismiss.
" 7, " " " 2155,	U. S. v. Von Hoffen; complaint; warrant issued.
" 7, " " " 1927,	Chang Ming Liang v. L. D. Kearny; motion to set.
" 7, " " " 1544,	Fischer v. Stone; first intervenor's opening brief.
" 7, " " " 2015,	Thacher v. Thacher; motion for judgment by default.
" 9, " " " 2156,	U. S. v. Moore; complaint.
" 9, " " " 1958,	The Auto Castle v. I. Delbourgo; brief.
" 9, " " " 2019,	F. Richmond v. Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd.; amended petition.
" 9, " " " 2103,	Maria P. Kamoff v. International Banking Corporation; answer.
" 9, " " " 2146,	Arthur Isler v. B. Powers; answer.
" 9, " " " 2155,	U. S. v. Von Hoffen; marshal's return of warrant.
" 10, " " " 2020,	Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; amended petition.
" 10, " " " 2021,	Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co.; plaintiff's brief.
" 10, " " " 2135,	Adam Szyzlo v. Shanghai Estate Co. Inc.; demurrer; motion on demurrer.
" 10, " " " 2091,	F. Richmond v. Dodge Seymour & Co.; Hudford Motors; demurrer; motion on demurrer.
" 10, " " " 2154,	Louis E. Osburn v. Asia Banking Corporation; marshal's return of summons.

In the United States Court for China

BERTHA BASSIS SALLING,
Plaintiff,
vs.
DAVID ARCHIBALD SALLING,
Defendant.

Cause No. 2157
Civil No. 772
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America
to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies :
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons
and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon
the defendant—

DAVID ARCHIBALD SALLING,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him
to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth
day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge of the United States Court for China, at
Shanghai, China, April 11, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due
notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any
defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as
required.

In the United States Court for China

WALTER A. MITCHELL,

Plaintiff,

—v.—

MIRIAM G. MITCHELL,

Defendant.

Cause No. 2062
Civil No. 741
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America
to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies :

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons
and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action
upon the defendant—

Miriam G. Mitchell

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify her
to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth
day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge of the United States Court for China, at
Shanghai, China, Mar. 27, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due
notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any
defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as
required.

In the United States Court for China

KATHERINE RANNEY BRODE,

Plaintiff,

—v.—

ELLIS GLENWOOD BRODE,

Defendant.

Cause No. 2153
Civil No. 770
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and
a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the
defendant—

Ellis Glenwood Brode

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him
to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth
day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge of the United States Court for China, at
Shanghai, China, April 6, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due
notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any
defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as
required.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of

JOSEPHINE SAES,

Deceased.

Cause No. 2080

Estate No. 491

NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby
given to all persons having claims against the estate of
the above named deceased, to present the same, with
vouchers to the undersigned on or before October 7,
1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased
are hereby required to make payment of the same in
due course to the undersigned.

CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB,
Administrator,
2, Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, China,

April 7, 1923.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of

OTHO F. SMITH,

Deceased.

Cause No. 1989

Estate No. 469

NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is
hereby given to all persons having claims against the
estate of the above named deceased, to present the
same, with vouchers, to the undersigned, on or
before October 7th, 1923, and all persons owing debts
to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment
of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB,
Administrator,
2, Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, China,

April 7, 1923.